The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,498.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

	March 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Galle	5
,, Carwar	30	,, Negapatam	8
,, Mangalore	31	,, Madras	11
	April	,, Coconada	13
,, Cannanore	1	,, Vizagapatam	14
,, Calicut	1	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Beypore	1	,, Gopalpore	15
,, Cochin	2	Arrive Calcutta	17
,, Tuticorin	3		
,, Colombo	4		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 28th March 1870, at on.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo. For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 809 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above. For Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo. For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, Wm. Day, Commander, will be despatched hence about 28th instant. For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingdome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 10th April, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of [illegible] at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the [illegible]; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average [illegible] by the same Steamer.

[illegible] on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.	
Indigo, Silk	60 ,, ,,	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 ,, ,,	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 ,, 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ ,, Under Vests.
- ½ ,, Linen Collars.
- 1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
- ½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 ,, White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of WAMA, 3,800 bags of Rice, shipped per SNOWDEN, from Akyab, by Wuzeerally and Mooradally, are informed that the same are ready for delivery; and if boats are not sent immediately, the same will be landed by Captain Carey, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 28th March 1870, H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FREIGHT IN AUSTRIA.

WE have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Shippers in India that the Boards of Administration of the Austrian Railways have agreed to reduce the Railway Freight on Merchandise, shipped from INDIA by STEAMERS of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD for TRIESTE, to fl 0,009, Silver per ctr. per meile, plus fl 0,01 per ctr. for haulage at Stations of departure and destination.

THIS IS A CONCESSION MADE ONLY IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

Merchandise shipped by any other vessels is subject to the ordinary rates of freight on the Austrian Railways.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, March, 1870.

WANTED, to superintend work in Bombay, a good PARSEE or NATIVE FOREMAN or INSPECTOR of BUILDING WORKS. He must be thoroughly acquainted with masonry of all kinds, and accustomed to measure up works. Apply by letter, stating salary required and full particulars as to former employment, to D. L., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS will be PROSECUTED both in the Civil and Criminal Courts who import or SELL MAGENTA COLOUR under fraudulent imitations, or otherwise wrongfully use any fraudulent imitation of the well known trade mark and package of Mr. John Simonin of Paris used in the sale of his Magenta Colour, and which trade mark is known in the Bazaar as the "Chokra Chokrie Chap" and has been duly registered.—Dated this 25th day of March 1870.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents for Mr. John Simonin of Paris.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS

ON THE ESPLANADE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 26th MARCH.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

THE GREAT TROUPE
OF
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS,
AND
EQUESTRIANS
IN
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,
ECLIPSING
ALL THEIR FORMER EFFORTS
IN
SENSATIONAL FEATS,
AND
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW VICTORIA THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

DONATO,

AGAIN, ON MONDAY, 28th MARCH,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

DONATO
WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN IN BOMBAY,
As he immediately proceeds to
CALCUTTA.

MONDAY WILL BE THE LAST NIGHT.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF THE
DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
SATURDAY, 26th MARCH 1870.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
BEST BURLESQUE OF THE SEASON,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
OR
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to the Musical Drama, entitled,

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF MUSIC INCIDENTAL TO THE PIECE.

Act I

DUET—Josephine and Scalade..."Midst the Roar of the Cannon" ...Donizetti
ARIA—Josephine ... "Ask me not Why" ...Donizetti
SONG and CHORUS—Josephine, Scalade, and full strength of the Company ..Donizetti

Act II.

SONG—Josephine.. .."Salut de France" ... ..Donizetti
BALLAD—Josephine .."Yes 'tis a Spell" .. ..Linley
CHORUS and FINALE.."Rataplan" .. ..Donizetti

The Music produced under the direction of Mr. ZELMAN.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with an original

BURLESQUE,

By F. C. Bernard, Esq., as played in London with unprecedented success above

THREE HUNDRED NIGHTS,
ENTITLED,
THE LATEST EDITION
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
OR
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

ON MONDAY, 28th MARCH 1870,
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,
In one of their
POPULAR PROGRAMMES.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS visiting Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of Section 155 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD, at the Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Liquidators' account of the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted during the past year.

G. A. KITTREDGE,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th March 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will receive SEALED TENDERS, up to noon on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for Bills on the Berar Treasuries of Akola and Oomrawuttee, to the extent of Seven Lakhs on Akola, and Three Lakhs on Oomrawuttee.

The tenders should be for even sums of not less than one Lakh.

The highest tender will be accepted.

The amount of the accepted tender to be paid into Her Majesty's Treasury, Bank of Bombay, within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Friday, 25th March 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain pieces of LAND, HOUSES and PREMISES, situate at Vurni Gadee, or Colleewada Naka, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed under Nos. 11, 3, 9 and 8, and standing in the joint names of Abba Suntoojee, Ramchunder Suntoojee, Succaram Suntoojee and Gungaram Suntoojee, sons of Suntoojee Bhiccajee, who died on the 27th February last, are ancestral property, and all persons are hereby warned against selling, or mortgaging, or purchasing, or taking in mortgage, or otherwise dealing with the said houses and premises without due enquiry into the title thereto, as it is believed that certain claimants to the same are seeking to dispose thereof without the concurrence of the heirs of the said Suntoojee Bhiccajee, deceased.—Dated this 25th day of March 1870.

THACKER & CHALK,
Solicitors for Abba Suntoojee and others.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTIONS have been PAID into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited:—

	Rs.
H. H. The Rao of Kutch	1,000 0
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq	1,000 0
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	750 0
Khan Bahadoor Padumjee Pestonjee	500 0
Ruttonjee Eduljee, Esq. (Further subscription)	400 0
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	250 0
Messrs. Lawrence & Co.	250 0
Guneshdass Krishnajee, Esq.	200 0
The Chief of Sanglee	200 0
E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.	200 0
Gooljee Sunjanee, Esq.	100 0
New Bank of Bombay (Further subscription)	100 0
Dr. A. Gordon	100 0
C. F. Farran, Esq	50 0
Limjee Jamsetjee, Esq.	50 0
Thakersey Sobsua, Esq.	50 0
Jagonnath Ramjee, Esq.	50 0
Hanmutram Hurdeydas, Esq	50 0
G. B. Spring, Esq.	25 0
	Rs. 4,325 0
Amount previously advertised	Rs. 56,797 14
Grand total	Rs. 62,122 14

Such of the Subscribers as have not yet paid the amount of their Subscriptions, are requested to do so without further delay.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
President Reception Committee.

Bombay, 25th March 1870.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), in connection with the ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), the FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), and the MARSEILLES, ALGIERS and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with EUROPE and AMERICA via RED SEA, EGYPT, and MALTA.

The British Indian Submarine Telegraph between BOMBAY and SUEZ will be OPENED for the Transmission of Messages to ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE and AMERICA on the 26th March.

The public are particularly requested to insert, in the preamble of each Message, via Red Sea, to insure its being sent by the Submarine Route. These words will be transmitted free of charge.

Until the opening of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta line, which will be laid in May next, messages for England will be forwarded by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company's lines to Alexandria, and thence by the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company's Cable to Malta and their land lines through Italy.

These lines are worked throughout by English Clerks under one Management.

The following Tariff has been arranged for the transmission of Messages from Bombay:—

RATES FOR TELEGRAMS OF TWENTY WORDS

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Aden	15 0 0	Luxemburg	28 0 0
Algeria	28 8 0	Malta	25 4 0
Austria	27 12 0	Norway	29 0 0
Baden	27 4 0	Papal States	26 8 0
Barbary, Tripoli, Bhenghazi	24 0 0	Portugal	30 10 8
Bavaria	27 4 0	Russia, Europe	29 12 0
Belgium	27 12 0	Do on Caucasus	31 0 0
Corfu	27 12 0	Do Asia, West of Tomsk	32 12 0
Denmark	28 0 0	Do Asia, East of Tomsk	36 0 0
Egypt	20 0 0	Servia	28 0 0
France and Corsica	27 12 0	Spain	31 8 0
Germany, North	27 12 0	Sweden	28 12 0
Gibraltar	29 0 0	Switzerland	27 0 0
Greece	28 0 0	Tunis	28 8 0
Great Britain	30 0 0	Turkey, Europe	28 0 0
Hungary	27 12 0	Do Asia, Seaports	29 12 0
Hohenzollern	27 8 0	Do do Inland	31 4 0
Holland	27 12 0	United Principalities	28 0 0
Italy	26 8 0	Wurtemburg	27 8 0
London	30 0 0		

Half the above rates for every additional ten words.

SPECIAL TARIFF FOR TELEGRAMS OF TEN WORDS.

	Rs. a. p.		
Alexandria	13 8 0	Great Britain & Ireland	20 0 0
Aden	10 0 0	Malta	17 0 0
Cairo	13 8 0	Suez	13 8 0

Messages for this line will be received at the Government Telegraph Office, but it is necessary that the words "Via Red Sea" should always be written in the preamble.

Message forms or books will be supplied gratis on application to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE B. STACEY,
General Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th March 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of RUSHORDAS GOCULDAS in the Firm of the undersigned, originally carried on in Bombay and the interior under the style of KESSOWJEE JADDOWJEE, ceased by mutual agreement on Magsur Vud Amas of Hindoo year 1926, corresponding with 1st January 1870.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870. MOOLJEE LILADHUR.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., the two TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, at present standing at the entrance to and on the end of the Apollo Bunder.

Terms.—Money to be paid as soon as the lot is knocked down, the arches to be removed from their present position at the expense and risk of the purchaser within eight days from the date of sale.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR

LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Apollo Press Company (Limited), on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

I. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. E. M. Fogo.
II. To consider a proposal for procuring additional Machinery, and any other business that may be brought forward.

REMINGTON & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25 ,,
Sea Island	at Rs. 25 ,,
Peruvian	at Rs. 25 ,,
Bourbon	at Rs. 10 ,,

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hinguryhat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866 and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Upon the application of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Association, and upon reading the order dated the 26th day of October 1866, the certificate of Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, dated 16th day of July 1867, as to the settlement of the list of Contributories, two affidavits of the said Liquidator, respectively filed in this matter on the 19th day of February 1870, and 5th day of March, instant, in support of the said application and the exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading the several affidavits of Baljee Crustnanathjee, Charles Peile, and Trimbuck Ramchandra, filed respectively on the 19th day of February 1870, and on the 26th day of February 1870, the affidavit of Ramchundra Mussoba, affirmed and filed on the 21st February 1870, and upon hearing Mr. McCulloch, Counsel for the Liquidator, and Mr. Hurrell and Mr. Prentis, who appeared for the Creditors of the said Association in support of the application, and upon hearing Mr. Anstey, Counsel for the Contributories—It is ordered that a Call of Rupees 20 per share be made on all the Contributories of the said Association. And it is further ordered that each such Contributory do, on or before the 1st day of April next, pay into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the account of the Liquidator of the Bombay and Kattiawar Financial and Commercial Association, Limited, the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call. And it is lastly ordered that the further hearing of this application be adjourned until the 2nd day of April next.—Dated this 7th day of March 1870.

C. SARGENT.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.
Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,, White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,, Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,, Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,, All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,, Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ... each	7	to	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to	6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to	34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ... per pair	25		

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape ... Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ... per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, ,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0

BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking { With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside ... 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do do chased	15	to	30
	do do enameled	16	to	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to	30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to	30
	do Collar Studs	8	to	10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to	15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, Forbes Street, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry ... Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil, ,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil, ,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes } Ditto ,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	,, 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	,, 25 0	...
HOCK, ,, JOHANNISBERGER	,, 42 0	17 0
,, ,, MARCOBRUNNER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	,, 34 0	...
,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	,, 26 0	14 0
,, ,, HOCHEIMER	,, 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
MEDOC, White capsule	,, 13 8	...
SAUTERNE, Red capsule	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	,, 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	,, 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	,, 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	,, 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	,, 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

SHERRIES,

	Rs. as.
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	,, 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	...

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22 per doz
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 15 ,,
Cognac ,, Do.	,, 16 ,,

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	,, 14 ,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30 ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,,	,, 16 ,,

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at	Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE & MOSELLE

IMPORTED THROUGH
THE SUEZ CANAL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

having made special arrangements as Agents for

MESSRS. GIESLER & Co.'s WINES,

are in a position to supply the finest Dry Sparkling Wines at the lowest rates, viz.:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
F. GIESLER & Co.'s BEST BRAND, in original cases as landed, QUARTS, per dozen	38 0	42 0
Do. do. examined and re-packed, per dozen	40 0	44 0
Do. do. PINTS, in original cases of 2 dozen, as landed, per dozen	20 0	22 8
Do. do. examined and re-packed	21 8	24 0

Constituents will oblige by stating whether they require "ORIGINAL" or "RE-PACKED" Cases. In default of such instructions, up-country orders will be met with "re-packed," local orders with "original" cases.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Sea	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, 2nd issues, and Land shares have been enquired for.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Waterhouse, Lieutenant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Umballa.
Bent, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 2-25th King's Own Borderers, on leave, from Bengal.
Butt, Major, 28th Madras N. I., on furlough, from Vellore.
Edwards, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, from Mhow.
Raikes, Captain, 105th Light Infantry, on leave, from Futtehgurh.
Scott, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Eames, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Gosselin, Lieutenant, 76th Regiment, on duty, from England.
McKay, Lieutenant, 85th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Monckton, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, from leave, from England.
Fitzgerald, Ensign, 2-19th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Phillips, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from England.
Churchward, Captain, 16th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Forster, Captain, 1-3rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Bridge, Lieutenant, 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Therry, Captain, 105th Foot, on duty, from England.
Davy, Lieutenant, 105th Foot, on duty, from England.
Killery, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from England.
Scott, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Hussars, to rejoin, from England.
Moloney, Ensign, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from England.
Vandeleur, Captain, 5th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Sartain, W., Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Sartain, S., Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Chapman, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Gilmore, Ensign, 92nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Murray, Ensign, 2-25th Foot, on duty, from England.
Newall, Ensign, 41st Foot, on duty, from England.
Menzies, Ensign, 92nd Foot, on duty, from England.
Beal, Captain, 38th Foot, on duty, from England.
Josselyn, Captain, 96th Foot, on duty, from England.
Baker, Lieutenant, 106th Foot, on duty, from England.
Henderson, Captain, 85th Foot, on duty, from England.
Atkinson, Captain, 85th Foot, on duty, from England.
Teevan, Quarter Master, 11th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Whish, Lieutenant, 85th Foot, on duty, from England.
Symonds, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on duty, to Deolalee.
Craigie, Lieutenant, Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to Allahabad.
Kelly, Colonel, Adjutant General, on duty, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By the Major-General Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 23rd March 1870.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Veterinary Surgeon Durrant attached to the B-9th Royal Artillery, is directed to assume Veterinary charge of the Commissariat cattle at Poona and also to visit the horses of the 3rd Light Cavalry under observation, in place of Veterinary Surgeon Duck.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

3rd Light Cavalry—Lieutenant Humfrey, for 13 days from 8th March 1870, on privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Cochin, Mar. 18.
	Kerata Rodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Mar. 11.
25	Asie (s)	Lapierre	Marseilles, Feb. 24.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Veravul, Mar. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Calcutta, Maxwell, to Calcutta.
Ship Kate Winifred, Starkey, to Manilla.
Ship Lord Clyde, Ellis, to Calcutta.
Ship Isabella Ker, to Rangoon.
Ship Tethys, Evans, to Liverpool.
Bark Elizabeth Castle, Glaizer, to Galle.

The Steamer Snipe, to Aden, Jedda and Hoodooda, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel	Commander	From
20	Asia (s)	Paterson	Bombay, March 1
	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Moulmein, March 14
	Ophir	Hean	Dundee, October 4

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel		
20	H M S Galatea	—	—
	China (s)	—	—
	Glenartney (s)	—	—
	Chanticleer	—	—
	Parsee	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 20 Godavery (F S) ...... De Girard ...... Pondicherry

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 20 Hindostan (F B) ... ——— ...... Cocanada

Passengers arrived per Godavery (F S.)—From Pondicherry to Madras.—H E the Governor of Pondicherry (Bontemps), M de Champmorin, Secretary to the Governor, M le Capitaine Brien, Commander-in-Chief French Army in India.

Passengers sailed from Madras to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Blandford, Mr John Barker and 2 infants, Mrs Cecil, Mr Anstruther, Mrs Reed and infant.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Programme of the THIRD CONCERT to be given in the Town Hall on SATURDAY Evening, 26th instant :—

PART I.

Organ Solo	Prelude	Bach
Chorus	Gloria 12th Mass	Mozart
Violin Solo	Meditation	Gounod
Solo (Tenor)	He counteth all your sorrows	Mendelssohn
Chorus (Ladies)	La Charita	Rossini

PART II.

Part Chorus	Offertorium	Gaensbacher
Solo (Soprano)	Rejoice greatly	Handel
Trio for Soprano	Alto and Bass	
Solo (Baritone)	L'air d'Eglise	Stradella
Chorus	Hallelujah	Handel

The Concert will commence at 9 o'clock precisely. Tickets of admission (Rs. 10 each) may be obtained at the Town Hall on SATURDAY from the Society's Clerk.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Performing Members are requested to be in the Durbar Room at a quarter to 9 P.M. this evening.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SHEA—March 21st, the wife of Mr. John Shea, of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, of a daughter.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW ABAJEE—March 25th, at Breach Candy, Rocky Isle, Dhondeebai, wife of Mr. Venayek Wassoodew Abajee and daughter of Venayekrao Wassoodewjee, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SAUNDERS—March 11th, at 5, Staff Barracks, Fort William, the wife of Captain Henry G. Saunders, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MILLAR—March 17th, at Kalleenuggur, E. B. R., Golunda Extension, the wife of Mr. J. B. Millar, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—FORBES—March 19th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson. M.A., George C. M. Smith, Esq., of Purneah, to Eleanor Louisa, fourth daughter of A. J. Forbes, Esq. of Sultanpore, Purneah.

DEATH.

TAWSE—March 19th, at Garden Reach, Calcutta, of cholera' Mr. Andrew Tawse, Engineer P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Simla.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

GARDYNE—March 18th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain E. B. Gardyne, 106th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RAWLINS—NICHOLETTS—March 19th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, T. W. Rawlins, Esq., C.S., to Flora Douglas, youngest daughter of the late Major William Hamilton Nicholetts.

WHALLEY—ROBINSON—March 21st, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. Feltrim Fagan, Paul Whalley, Esq., C.S., to Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. Julian Robinson.

DEATH.

WILSON—March 11th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. J. W. Wilson, Accountant D. P. W.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

AN interesting passage in Captain Walter's report on the state of Bhurtpore raises an important question, one which, no doubt, has frequently been discussed, and on this occasion took a shape which attracted the notice of the Supreme Government. It may be said, however, to have had its origin in the pregnant comments made by Colonel Keatinge in a former administration report on the impending difficulties between the chiefs and their nobles. The subject is mentioned in various Agency reports, besides Captain Walter's, and Colonel Keatinge himself, remarking on them says—"There is no institution for the education of youth or rank on anything approaching to a proper scale. With great properties at stake, mothers will not send their children to places where they are not most amply protected and are not under the constant supervision of a European gentleman." Mr. Seton-Karr, struck by the suggestions from Bhurtpore, says "that the Government had determined to refer the question to Colonel Daly and ask for his opinion as to the possibility of giving the scheme of Captain Walter a definite and practical shape." Has this been done, and what does Colonel Daly say?

Now the paragraphs in Captain Walter's report are so interesting that we need no apology for bringing them bodily before the public. "I do not think," he writes, "that we have yet thoroughly fathomed the great duty that we owe to our feudatories. The path of civilization is making rapid progress over almost every part of British India; the sons of some of the poorest natives of the country receive, as a rule, a more liberal education than those of the aristocracy. If this continues much longer, it is not difficult, however much we may desire to uphold and perpetuate the dynasties of our native allies, to foretell what the final result must be. It is no easy matter to decide what course we ought to pursue in order to ensure to the sons of the aristocracy of this country a liberal and enlightened education; but I think the time has, or must shortly, come when the Government of India will find itself compelled to move in the matter. Where the natural guardians are alive, we could, of course, only earnestly press and urge upon them the desirability of securing every advantage that education can offer for their children; but where, as in the case of Bhurtpore, the Government becomes the guardian of the minor, I think we ought in future, without fear of consequences, on the score of prejudice or misinterpretation of our intentions, to insist upon the youth being brought up as a gentleman should be. But to carry this into effect we must first of all establish an *Eton* in India. We require a college on an extensive scale, with ample accommodation within its walls for a large number of pupils and the followers (few in number of course) who would accompany them. A complete staff of thoroughly educated English gentlemen, not mere book-worms, but men fond of field sports and out-door exercise, would be necessary, and with these should be associated the *élite* of the native gentlemen belonging to the Educational Department. The pupils, or rather their guardians, the tutors, should be allowed ample funds from the coffers of the State to which the minor belonged, and the holidays should be spent in constant travel all over the continent of India, with an occasional visit to their own homes. Many will say that such a scheme is impossible. I admit that it is surrounded with difficulties, but I do not think they are insuperable. If we desire to raise the chiefs of India to the standard which they must attain to in order to keep pace with the ever-advancing spirit of the age, if we wish to make clear to them that our only object is to perpetuate their dynasties and make them worthy feudatories of the Crown of England, we must place within their reach greater facilities for bestowing on their sons a better education than they can now possibly obtain. Then, and not until then, can we hope to see the native princes of India occupying the position they ought to hold as the promoters of peace, prosperity, and progress amongst their own people, and the hearty supporters of British authority and power."

There is abundant evidence in the Rajpootana local annals of the great want of harmony between the chiefs and their nobles. It is not only, as in Bhurtpore, where no Sirdar would presume to offer advice to the chief, but in Meywar and Marwar where the nobles are prone to actual hostility, and where they, at least, can afford little or no aid in the general administration. How far this springs from jealousy arising out of circumstances inherent in the condition of the states, and how far from the absence of culture, as we understand it, is one question to be decided, and next, whether the means suggested would be effective or not. It is, no doubt, a serious evil that the poorest people, or some of them, should be better educated than the wealthy and powerful; but perhaps it is a more serious evil that the wealthy and powerful, from defect of intellectual and moral culture, should be unable to perform the duties of their station. There is, however, another question to be asked —Are we in any way bound to prevent the chiefs from rushing to ruin, or the old dynasties from toppling down? In answer it may be urged that it has been our constant policy to uphold these chiefs and dynasties and to preserve them, rude though many may be, as social centres through which the public life and routine administration may be carried on. Yet it is open to dispute whether the policy of preserving these native gentlemen from the worst consequences of their own vices, is really the most effective mode of regenerating the country. In whatever way the Government answers these questions, let us hope that the replies will, at length, indicate the existence of some clear and settled policy; that the higher powers, whether at home, or at the seat of supreme government, or in our local centres, will acquire some strength and steadfastness and not swing to and fro, slowly or quickly, over a curve so extensive, that their agents never know exactly where the motive power for the moment will repose. At the present time it seems as if Government, in the ordinary sense, not to speak of higher statesmanship, had departed from the realm.

Captain Walter's suggestion, upheld as it is by strong reasons, well deserves the serious consideration of the ruling powers. The policy he propounds has, however, been partially anticipated in Kattywar by the founding of the Rajkoomar, where it is proposed that the sons of the chiefs shall receive a manly and liberal training. The experiment, so earnestly advocated, will here be tried on a smaller scale; for Rajpootana, with its many chiefs, will demand a larger institution than that provided for a country which occupies the anomalous position of being neither British nor Foreign. Nor, if established, would it be possible or politic to confine the novel influence to Kattywar and Rajpootana. Other large districts, with their hosts of feudatories, must share in the benefits which, it is assumed, will flow to the people and the Empire from the education of native rulers. Undoubtedly, considering the pace we are now compelled to go, it does not seem advisable to leave behind the persons most highly placed in their respective territories; since that could only end in their extinction and ultimate absorption, or in the substitution of a race of country gentlemen, intent on business, for princes and chiefs exercising, within limits so indefinite, independent powers. Regard it as we may, the problem is very embarrassing, but it is all the more so because the ultimate authorities seem to have lost the insight and backbone which once characterized our administration.

WE understand His Excellency the Governor will leave Bombay this morning on a cruise to Rutnagherry.

WE understand that the first out-going mail steamer in April will leave on Sunday morning, not on Saturday evening. There is some talk of this being a permanent arrangement.

THE Bishop of Calcutta left for the Andamans on the 18th inst., accompanied by the Rev. F. R. Mitchell.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD will leave Calcutta on the 2nd proximo *en route* to England *viâ* Bombay, halting only at Jubbulpore on the way hither.

THE Yarkund envoy, sent by the Ataligh Ghazee to convey his friendly assurances to the Government of India, reached Calcutta on Sunday morning last, accompanied by Dr. H. Cayley, the British Agent at Ladakh.

THE late fire in Rangoon, according to the local *Gazette*, would have destroyed half of the town had it not been for the arrival of the troops and their vigorous action. The natives themselves gave no help whatever towards extinguishing the flames, and when the neighbourhood had cooled a little began at once with much chatter and laughing to re-build their houses.

WHEN are we to hear that the last gun in the Madras presidency has burst? One came to grief on the 15th inst., and now we learn that "of the sixty-eight pounder guns which are being tried at Saint Thomas' Mount, three others have burst." It is some consolation that these accidents have passed off without loss of life, but their extraordinary frequency calls for explanation.

THE Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal were to make a short trip on the Calcutta and Canning State Railway last Monday evening to see the working of the trains under the system introduced by Major Taylor, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal. Under this system, says the "Calcutta Examiner," the safety of the public is not entrusted to native station masters or pointsmen, nor can the former delay the traffic by muddling up the trains at crossing stations, or the latter turn them off the line in attempts at shunting.

THE following military buildings are to be constructed at Jubbulpore during 1870-71 :—

	Rs.
Three barracks for Royal Artillery	83,000
Married quarters for do.	50,000
Quarters, guard, and cells for do.	16,000
Protestant Church	15,000
And at Saugor—	
Completing 12 barracks for Infantry	2,00,000
Out-offices for do.	30,000
Southern Road from Saugor to the G. I. P. Railway	80,000
At Nimar, married quarters for 20 families will this year be completed at	1,10,385

MR. STRACHEY'S Bill for the prevention of female infanticide was passed in Council on Friday the 18th. Under the Bill as altered by the Select Committee the rules with reference to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in suspected localities are to be drawn up by the local Governments and Administrations to suit the circumstances in each case. Mr. Strachey remarked in reference to this point that the success of the measure would now obviously rest with the local Governments, and would depend on the manner in which the rules were drawn up and effect given to them.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT COMPTA.

GREAT LOSS OF COTTON AND OTHER PROPERTY.

REPORTS have been received in Bombay of a terribly destructive fire that occurred on Thursday at Compta, a busy cotton mart on the Malabar Coast. All the telegrams agree in announcing an enormous loss of cotton. A message from Messrs. Robertson Brothers reports that all the cotton except four thousand dokras has been burnt; another telegram, received by a native, fixes the number of dokras destroyed at six thousand; and according to a third estimate, seventeen hundred candies represents the loss of cotton. The Natives (who, as may be imagined, were greatly excited by the intelligence of the fire) say the cotton belonged chiefly to Bombay dealers who have agents at Compta, but in another quarter we hear that only about two thousand dokras belonged to persons in this city, most of it being the property of Dharwar dealers —men of small means who have been storing up with the object of getting high prices. In addition to the loss of cotton there has been a serious destruction of house property. About two hundred houses, or large huts, including most of the traders' premises, have been burned down. The loss of this property has been estimated roughly at a lakh and a half, and the total loss at six or seven lakhs. Insurance was unknown in Compta, and the calamity will therefore be a heavy one to those whose all was stored in the godowns of the port. The place being compact and the huts and cotton perfectly dry the conflagration would probably have been difficult to check even if Compta been blest with the presence of a fire brigade. With no means of extinguishing it the natives probably sat down and looked on.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

APPENDED is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 25th March 1870 :—

During the past month I have again had the opportunity of passing through the cotton districts of the Berars and the Central Provinces.

Cotton picking has now come to an end, and cattle are allowed free access to the fields, while in many places the plough has begun its work to prepare for next season's crop.

The arrivals at the different markets have in very few instances exceeded half the out-turn at the same time last year. Hingunghaut in quantity is still somewhat behind even the backward year of 1867-8, while the promised supplies of good cotton from the Edulabad districts are scarcely to be depended upon, as the crop is known to be a short one, while the quality of the first arrivals is not up to the standard of former years.

The steam presses belonging to this company are now working at Wurdah.

At the time of my visit to Oomrawuttee there was a very varied selection. Some beautiful lots were offering with but little leaf or stain alongside docras which could only have been the sweepings of the compound.

Akote is now beginning to wane, but with good selection some very fine lots are still to be had. The cotton at Khamgaum and Sheagaum is mostly discolourd by rain, with a mixture of black leaf, but for manufacturers' purposes the fibre is all that could be desired. The season throughout is not likely to last beyond the end of April.

I now beg to annex copies of the reports as sent in by the Company's agents at the different factories :—

WURDAH, 24th (Hingunghaut).—There was a heavy storm of wind and rain all yesterday.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 23rd.—The past week has been about a blank for business. First we had the Holi holidays, and then on Monday it began to rain, and it still continues, so that nothing whatever is doing. On Monday we had a heavy hailstorm, and hailstones ½ inch diameter fell. Such frightful weather has not been known in Berar for many years. All cotton is stored and packed, so that the damage is but small, but stoppage to business is very serious. The little cotton that has been sold has gone at Rs. 290 for best, Rs. 280 for middling, and 260 inferior. We expect large supplies immediately the weather clears up.

AKOTE, 23rd.—In consequence of the Holi holidays little business has been transacted in this market during the preceding week. The weather has been unsettled, and almost every evening furious thunder-storms accompanied with heavy rain have raged. Supplies have again fallen off, and it is impossible to secure good cotton in any quantity. The market closes with an active demand at an advance of Rs. 3 to 4 per candy upon yesterday's rates, making an equivalent in Bombay of about Rs. 286 to Rs. 287. Since writing the above heavy dark clouds have come up from towards Sheagaum, and vivid forked lightning is playing round the town. Communication with Sheagaum is reported to be interrupted.

KHANGAUM, 24th.—During the past week the weather has been very cloudy, and rain has fallen in various parts of the district—more than 1½ inch having fallen in Khangaum. Supplies in consequence have much fallen off, and the Holi holidays have also been the cause of the late small markets. The quality of arrivals does not appear to me to be improving, and prices show an upward tendency.

SHEAGAUM, 23rd.—From 1,000 to 1,200 bojas arrived in this market during the past week, but I can report no improvement in the quality arriving. Rates were slightly down in the beginning of the week, but have again gone up. To-day's rates are equal to about Rs. 290 per candy. There have been heavy storms of wind and rain almost nightly.

BROACH, 24th.—The weather for the past week has continued cloudy and highly unfavourable to the cotton plants; that our crop will be a short one is now placed beyond doubt, and fully 50 per cent. less than the estimates made in December. I regret to report that adulteration to some extent has again made its appearance in native ginned cotton, more especially in that coming in from the outlying districts. The prevalent idea that stringent measures were to be adopted for the prevention of fraud, and which during the early part of the season I mentioned as having such a deterrent effect, is now subsiding as parcel after parcel meets with no obstruction. The various wayside stations where no inspection exists afford a good outlet for its secure transmission, which goes to prove how advisable it would be to concentrate the cotton trade in large centres.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 20th March, 1870.
Open 1,063½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	81,702	5	6
Merchandize	3,10,896	1	3
Electric Telegraph	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Earth Trains	2,844	4	0
Total Rs.	3,99,458	11	9
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles ...Total Rs.	4,29,833	14	10
Decrease	30,345	3	[illegible]

THE SUBMARINE CABLE.

WE have great pleasure in announcing that the new telegraph line, by submarine cable from Bombay to Egypt and from Egypt to Italy, and thence by land line to Great Britain, is now at the service of the public.

The tariff and other particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

It appears that the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta cable is to be laid so early as May next. When that work is completed the messages will be transmitted by sub marine cable all the way between India and England, with the single exception of the Isthmus of Suez.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Baroda, Captain A. Parish, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Andrew Ross, sister and two children, Mrs Smale, Mrs Macaulay and three children, Mrs Russell, Mrs Ford, Miss Carr, Mrs Bond and two children, Mr John Dorning, Mr J M Roberts, Mr F A Edelston, Colonel Macbean, Mrs Ormiston and infant, Mr H C Tapp, Captain R and Mrs Home and infant, Mr A J Symonds and four children, Mrs Palles and infant, Mr Glover, Lieutenant M J Moore, Mrs Garret and two infants, Major and Mrs J Cumming Clarke, Lieutenant and Mrs Carr, Mr Fife, Assistant Surgeon Doridge, Captain Tremlett, Captain J Lawrence, Colonel and Mrs P Bent and two children, Assistant Surgeon Howard, Mr R F Morris.

For Marseilles—Maharaja of Kuppoorthala, four native gentlemen, and Colonel Nassau Lees, Mr Marriot, Lady Couch, General Beatson and daughter, Mrs Barnes and four children, Mrs Lacey, Mr Lacey, Mr H Rail, Mr Kenny, Mr Samuel Harradon, General and Mrs Rainier, Mr A R Ford.

For Suez—Mr and Mrs R Simson, Mrs Carnegy and child, Colonel Hall, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs Innes, Mr Baldwin, Mr Thomas H Rossall, Mr Ouder, Mr Williams, Lord Elphinstone, Mr Tyndall, Mr Gustav Deefenbach, Captain Garret and two infants, Mr J Wood, Captain J E A Mackintosh, Mr Carliete.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE inauguration ceremony of opening the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and the unveiling of the statue of its founder, David Sassoon, took place on Thursday afternoon, in presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The building which has thus been opened is one in which great interest is taken, both on account of the founder whose name it commemorates and because it is an institution which will be of great advantage to a large number especially of young men. Some interesting particulars regarding the history and construction of the building will be found in the report read by Mr. Firth, which appears below : these we need not repeat, but we may give some particulars concerning the building itself which may be interesting. It is now little more than three years since the foundation stone of the Institute was laid, that ceremony having been performed by Sir Bartle Frere on 21st February 1867. At the request of the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute the design for the building was prepared by Messrs Scott, McClelland, & Co., but was decided that Government having so liberally contributed to the fund, the work should be superintended by the Public Works Department. The building was commenced by Captain Finch, then acting for Colonel Fuller during his absence in England, and about 12 feet from the ground level was built under his superintendence ; since then the work has been superintended by Colonel Fuller. The estimate for the work was Rs. 1,45,000, but the building has been constructed for Rs. 1,35,000, or Rs. 10,000 under the estimate. The building as completed looks handsome, though its appearance is to a great extent destroyed, or at least dwarfed, by the contiguous large building on the right. The Institute has in front an open public arcade, with a ground porch. Above this porch is placed an alto-relievo bust of David Sassoon, in Hemnuggnr stone. This bust, which is the work of Mr. Kipling, of the School of Art, is acknowledged by all who knew the venerable founder of the building, to be an excellent likeness—many in fact preferring it to the bust of the marble statue which stands in the staircase vestibule. The principal part of the ground floor is occupied by a large room 60 feet by 12¾ feet, which it is intended to occupy as a museum. In rear of the building is the vestibule of the staircase leading to the first floor, from which branches off a lecturer's room, 16 feet 6 in. by 14 feet, a cloak room, 14 feet by 8 feet 3 inch, and one of two other conveniences. In this staircase vestibule stands a very fine statue in marble of David Sassoon, in a standing attitude, which was executed in England by Mr. Woolner. On the first floor, above the museum, is a room corresponding with it in size, which will be used as a reading room, and opening out into a fine arcaded verandah 62 feet by 13. A librarian's office, 17 feet by 14 feet 3 inches is also attached to the reading room. The building is surmounted by a tower, with an open terrace 40 feet by 13. The floors both of the ground and first flat are of Minton tiles, and the ceilings are chastely decorated. The rooms will be lighted with chandeliers.

On Thursday the building wore a gay and festive appearance. From the verandah waved a large flag, and the rooms and staircase were decorated with flowers. The ceremony took place in the reading room, which by five o'clock was filled by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom we observed the Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, and Lady Couch, the Hon'ble Sir M. H. Westropp and Lady Westropp, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and Mrs. Tucker, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd, the Hon'bl A. D. Sassoon and family, the Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis, Brigadier-General Stock, Mrs. Howard, General Tremenheere and Miss Tremenheere, Commodore Robinson, Colonel Ballard, Mr. A. T. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner and President of the Institute, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. F. Souter, Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, Colonel Macdonald, Military Secretary to Government, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, &c.

A guard of honour of native infantry was drawn up opposite the building, and the band of the 95th Regiment was placed in the arcade, and played a selection of music at intervals.

His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald arrived shortly after five o'clock, and was received at the porch of the building by the Committee of the Sassoon Memorial Fund and directors of the Mechanics' Institution, and the Hon. Mr. A. D. Sassoon, who wore the order of the Star of India. His Excellency was at once conducted by these gentlemen to the chief room. A raised platform had been erected at the south end of the room, and here His Excellency took his seat, with Mr. Sassoon on his right and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on his left. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. John Firth, Honorary Secretary to the Memorial Fund, reading the following statement :—

Right Honourable Sir,—When the foundation stone of this building was laid on the 21st of February 1867, a connected narrative of the proceedings leading to collection of funds for the structure was fully recorded. It will be sufficient, therefore, now to repeat that a donation of Rs. 60,000 from the late venerable David Sassoon originated the building fund, and that the public community in memory of the late Mr. David Sassoon liberally subscribed to a Memorial Fund to perpetuate his memory in this town. From these public subscriptions Rs. 20,000 were granted to the building fund, and other Rs. 12,000 were devoted for the statue of the late Mr. David Sassoon, which will be unveiled to-day. The balance of money required has been liberally provided by Government—the total sum spent on the building having been about Rs. 1,35,000, excluding the value of the site, granted also by Government. The architects were Messrs. Scott, McLelland & Co., and the erection of the building has been carried on under the control and supervision of the Government Architectural Executive Engineer (Colonel Fuller.) In January 1866 Government were pleased to order that the title deed of the land on which this building has been erected should be made out in the names of—first, the Collector of Bombay ; second, the President of the Mechanics' Institute (for the time being) ; third, A. D. Sassoon, Esq., C.S.I. For appropriate and ornamental furniture consisting of book-shelves, tables, and chairs needed for the institution, as also for incidental expenses connected with to-day's ceremony, the Mechanics' Institution has gratefully to acknowledge a donation of Rs. 4,500 from the Honourable Mr. Abdoola David Sassoon, who has also disbursed a further sum of Rs. 1,356 for shipping and other expenses in bringing out the statue.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Sassoon then said—Right Honourable Sir,—The occasion which has brought us together is, as your Excellency may readily suppose, one which inspires me with peculiar but sobered feelings of delight. The remembrance that the founder of this Institute was my late revered father stimulates in me the desire to represent him as fittingly as lies in my power, and moves me to record on this spot, and at this time, the filial affection with which I regard his name and hold it in reverence. Specially on this occasion is he brought again, as it were, face to face with me ; and if there be the strain of eulogy regarding him in my remarks, it must be attributed to the abiding love I bear his memory, and which the associations and proceedings of the present hour cannot but stir and inflame. Mankind regard it as a happy destiny for him of whom when dead it can truthfully be said, "His memory in the dust smells sweet." But our purpose here to-day has supreme regard for the living. Life, we hear it reiterated, is earnest, more earnest now than ever it was in the past. There is a demand for the competent, the skilled, the well-equipped to carry on life's business, and to sustain life's responsibilities. The indolent, the slothful, the indifferent, are soon to be nowhere. To qualify for the "race of life," and to "pass" with credit or distinction, as the case may be, in that race, means must be placed within the reach of all, by which knowledge may be acquired, the faculties disciplined, and all the latent, almost unfathomable power that lies in the human mind may be matured. The institution which your Excellency has so graciously undertaken to inaugurate, and within whose walls we are now assembled, is designed to play its part, according to the functions of such an institution, in supplying those means, and in providing a supply, fresh and perennial, of material or pabulum fit for the nourishment and growth in mental stature of all who resort hereto. Now that this institution has a local habitation, firm and sure for all time, as far as we are permitted to see ; provided largely as it is with all the appliances fit for its great purpose, it is a pleasant and cheering reflection that, as generation succeeds generation, there will go forth from this building influences that shall benefit and elevate this great city ; first, the individual who avails himself of its resources, and so, indirectly, the community at large. To urge that these resources should be availed of by those who are capable of enjoying their benefits, or who possibly may stand in need of the instruments and means of instruction here provided, may seem hardly to be needed ; but a word in season cannot be out of place, and therefore I venture only to allude to the many inducements there are in India to forsake instruction for pleasure, and to exchange the "precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured in books," for the passing entertainment, or, too often, for frivolous pursuits. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of this building, now three years since, I had the honour of addressing the late Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, on the object it was to serve. "It is designed," I then stated, "for all that large and increasing class of young intelligent Englishmen who bring their energy, experience, and cultivated brain to Bombay, whether to enter on the guidance or practice of mechanical labour, or into some of the subordinate departments of commercial life. It is designed also for that large class of educated natives, whose opportunities of instruction your Excellency has done so much to extend, and who, although not following the practice of mechanical arts, may yet employ their leisure in the study of useful branches of knowledge within these walls." That these purposes will be largely fulfilled year by year there can be no manner of doubt ; and that the benefits of this institution will be widespread, all who take an interest in it sanguinely believe. This is a fitting opportunity to pay a tribute to your Excellency's predecessor in the government of this Presidency, who evinced so much interest in, and extended so much encouragement to, all efforts for the promotion of education in this country, and almost the last public act of his official life in Bombay was the laying of the foundation stone of this institution. But to you, sir, is afforded the higher pleasure of witnessing the consummation of what he and others promoted ; I may be bold to assume, too, that it cannot but be gratifying to your Excellency to inaugurate an institution, such as this is, which is designed for so noble a purpose. And now I would be permitted personally, and in behalf of the committee, to thank your Excellency for so graciously acceding to our request to undertake the duty which has inspired in us all so much interest on this occasion, and formally to make over to the trustees of the Mechanics' Institution this memorial building, to be from henceforth named and called the "Sassoon Mechanics' Institute."

Mr. A. T. Crawford, in accepting the trust, said—Right Hon'ble Sir, Mr. Sassoon, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—As President of the Mechanics' Institute it becomes my pleasing duty to accept on its behalf the trust of this beautiful building, to receive from the son's hands the noble present of his honoured father. Hitherto, we have existed so to speak in obscurity, having no suitable accommodation for our members. We shall now possess a splendid property situated most conspicuously and suitably furnished by the liberality of the donor's son, and while thus brought more prominently before the public, our Institution must become more popular, it will be our earnest endeavour to fulfil all the objects which the founders of the Institute, and especially its greatest benefactor, had in view. We feel that we are deeply honoured by the Association of that benefactor's name with our Institute, a name which like that of Peabody and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will ever live in the memory of natives We thank your Excellency (turning to the Governor) for your presence here on this auspicious occasion, and trust it is the prelude to further interest in our Society. We include in our ranks, skilled and practical men from all branches of every profession, as also some of the best mathematical talent ; and if your Excellency should at any time honour this body by consulting it on any question of public interest or utility I venture to predict, it will not be found wanting. Mr. Sassoon. on behalf of the community, we accept this building, with feelings of the deepest gratitude and respect to your late father.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy said—May it please your Excellency,—I beg your indulgence for a minute or two while I make a few remarks preparatory to asking your Excellency to uncover the statue of the late Mr. David Sassoon. Your Excellency is no doubt aware that at a public meeting held in 1864, not very long after the death of him whose memory the statue is designed to perpetuate amongst us, it was resolved and carried unanimously that the extraordinary beneficence of the late David Sassoon, and his many public and private virtues, deserved public recognition ; and it was further decided that the most fitting form of this public recognition would be a statue placed in the hall of the institution which his beneficence called into existence. A full account of the late lamented gentleman was given at the meeting, before alluded to, in 1864. It is not in my power, neither is it necessary to enlarge upon what, in this city at least, is so well known. I will therefore merely state that the late David Sassoon was no ordinary man. The son of a Bagdad aristocrat, he left his country, and settled in Bombay, where he established a mercantile house, trading to Southern Asia, England, France, China, and Japan. He made his sons his agents in foreign ports, and by degrees he amassed immense wealth, a large portion of which he devoted to works of charity and benevolence. Such a man, the citizens of Bombay in 1864, in public meeting assembled, resolved to honour. The result is the statue which has been fittingly placed in the hall of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institution ; and which we hope will be uncovered and displayed to public view this day. This is a memorial of the public of Bombay intended to show to future generations that Bombay delighted to honour such a one as the late David Sassoon, and is not willing that his memory should quickly pass away. Let me now ask your Excellency to give effect to the wishes of the Bombay public, by formally uncovering the statue, and so displaying to public view, to remain to be gazed upon by our children and our children's children the lineaments of that good man, that great benefactor of the human race, the late David Sassoon.

His Excellency the Governor then said—Mr. Sassoon, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and ladies and gentlemen,—I should have been glad, I confess, after the somewhat exciting events we have lately passed through, to have avoided taking part in such a demonstration as this ; but when you, Mr. Sassoon, asked me to be present here to-day I felt that the object was such that I could not refuse—that it was a duty as well as a pleasure to attend. I felt, as you, sir, in the observations you addressed to this meeting, have said, that it would be well-fitting that I should be present at a ceremony which marks the close of a work, the last of its kind in which my predecessor took part, and in which I know he took a very great interest. I am not without hope, sir, that my administration, the end of which I will not say is close at hand, but the end of which at least looms in the distance—I am not without hope that my administration may be marked by the conclusion of works which will contribute alike to the convenience and to the permanent advantage of this great community. I see rising around me in every direction noble public works which will give to this city of ours, this noble city of ours in many respects, that dignity of appearance which its wealth, its importance, and its position demand ; but in promoting this, I feel that I am to a great extent only treading in the steps of my predecessor, and that many of the works which I hope to see completed will be only the result of his suggestions and the offspring of his taste. One reason why I particularly desired to be present here to-day was that, although I was not acquainted with your honoured father, I might tender my tribute of respect to the memory which your, sir, have so feelingly and so reverentially spoken of to-day, and which, as long as public spirit and wide-spread benevolence, and at the same time what is more necessary a discriminating charity—as long as these qualities are looked upon with respect, will be cherished and revered among all of us. And, sir, for yourself I had desired to be present here to-day to offer my tribute of the respect and esteem I feel for you both as a private friend and private benefactor. It does not lessen the respect and admiration we feel for your public spirit and liberality to remember that they are hereditary, nor is the munificence of your late gift of a lakh of rupees to the building of a High School in this presidency, as well as in your more recent donation by which the most magnificent instrument, the organ, will be obtained for the use of the public in the great Town Hall of this city, rendered less conspicuous by the recollection that in such acts of liberality you have only been treading in the steps of your distinguished father. I may say so much for the private reasons which have induced me to be present; but there is also a public reason which gives me great satisfaction in assisting at this ceremony to-day. I do not allude, sir, only to the advantages of this institution, to the benefits that will flow from it to every class of our population, so properly spoken of by our Municipal Commissioner ; but I am glad that this ceremony should prove to the world that the liberality of Bombay is not, and has not been for many years past, confined only to occasions when public enthusiasm is raised, or when the circumstances occur which naturally call forth the munificence and liberality of the public. I know that in every part of India, as I am perfectly certain it will be in every part of Europe, an admiration and astonishment has been felt at the munificence and liberality with which vast subscriptions have been offered in order to commemorate the late visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh ; and His Royal Highness himself, when I mentioned it, said to me, "I dont believe they will credit that in Calcutta, and I am sure they won't believe it in London." This ceremony at least shows this, that it is not only in the excitement of a visit at which all have rejoiced, or to perpetuate the record of the feelings which it has called forth that the liberality of the citizens of this town comes forth ; but it shows that upon all occasions where a want is to be supplied, where a public benefit is to be conferred, there are those among our citizens, among our merchants, among our chiefs, at once ready to come forward and supply the want. Upon a late occasion I said that I was elated with the prospect that this city had. And certainly the prospects of Bombay for the future are magnificent. But I am not less proud of the city, or proud of the Presidency with the administration of which I am charged. In past years we have witnessed the erection of building's such as this intended for general instruction and amusement. Schools and colleges have multiplied ; the wants of the sick have been provided for in noble hospitals ; our university has found a fitting home ; and now in a few days a million of rupees are spontaneously offered ni to perpeate the record of an event which has called perh a universal feeling of loyalty and affection. In after time the stranger that visits this city, will be struck, not with the beauty of the situation of our town, with the beauty of our harbour and the crowded fleet he here sees, but with this, that when he lands he sees the island studded in every direction by public buildings, not so much the offspring of the energy or the encouragement of Government as the spontaneous offering of its wealthy citizens and chiefs to the prosperity and advantage of the community at large. (Applause.) That this may ever be the prospect of Bombay, that for this Bombay will ever be distinguished and not less, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, that it may be marked by that which you have represented to-day, namely, the feeling and the earnest feeling of the community to honour the memories of those who have thus conferred benefits upon their fellow-citizens—that this should be the character of Bombay in all times to come is my most earnest desire. (Loud applause.) And now, Sir Jamsetjee, I shall gladly conclude the ceremony by opening to public view the statue of your venerable friend.

His Excellency then led the way downstairs and personally unveiled the marble statue of David Sassoon, which was much admired. Refreshments, provided we may say by the proprietor of the Oriental Exchange, were then handed round and the visitors separated.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE understand that Captain Howe, the officiating Master Attendant, will shortly proceed to England on leave.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

A MEMORIAL to the Supreme Government, through the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, for a revision of the new Arms Act is under consideration.

A GREAT part of the collections made by Captain Bowers during his stay at Bhamo were lost in the Syriam, which, it will be remembered, was burnt to the water some days ago. All who are interested in his researches can at any rate rejoice that the whole were not lost.—*Pioneer.*

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Bengal Government, with Mr. Cockerell, officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, at the head, to consider and report on the advisability of constructing for goods traffic a branch running from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the river-bank at Chitpore.—*Englishman.*

THE *Rangoon Gazette*, with a tear in its eye, chronicles the fact that the Abkarree collections for last year are more than two lakhs in excess of those for the previous year. If the fact is really a sad one, surely the same article should not attack liquor licenses; on the other hand, if the fact is not a sad one, why the tear in the eye?—*Pioneer.*

THE HON. MR. STEPHEN, in introducing in Council the Bill to repeal obsolete enactments, gave a few instances to show the necessity which existed for the measure. There are Acts which incapacitated natives from receiving salaries unless registered, and there are also Acts which incapacitated Europeans (British-born subjects) from engaging in various branches of trade. It was penal for a European to trade in rice for instance.

THE cremation of the Buddhist High Priest of Burmah, the Gyne Oke, as he is styled, took place on the 13th instant at a little village about four miles from Rangoon. The Gyne Oke was at the head of the Burmese monks for upwards of thirty years. He died some months ago in the odour of sanctity at the age of ninety. His remains have been lying-in-state ever since and were buried with royal honours only on the 13th instant.

THE great Pagoda at Rangoon, which is now undergoing embellishment and repair, affords much wholesome entertainment to both thieves and police. Attempts to steal the gold ornaments and images, the jewels and sacred valuables, have been repeatedly made, but until last week with poor success. Some thieves, however, discovered a deposit of gems in a cavity on the very top of the Pagoda and appropriated them. The sacrilegious rascals are still undiscovered.—*Pioneer.*

CAPTAIN MACAULAY has been appointed officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kohat in place of Captain Cavagnari, who will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur during the absence of Captain Waterfield. Some little dissatisfaction has been expressed at Captain Macaulay's appointment, in consequence of his being low on the *Civil* List, but we believe he is an officer well fitted for frontier work and that his appointment will give satisfaction to the natives.—*Delhi Gazette.*

IT would appear that Lady Mayo was quite delighted with Jubbulpore during the short time she was there : "The sweet scented flowers which abound in that valley delighted her ; and her visit to the marble rocks, Muddun Mahull, and the overhanging boulder were so well appreciated, that she has determined to visit them again. Her ladyship also 'did' a native bazar at Jubbulpore ; and, to the consternation of the natives, bought a set of 'chooree3,' native wristlets —which she made the old woman selling them put on her wrist."—*Calcutta Examiner.*

THE Maharaja Rana of Jhallawar has received the thanks of the Viceroy for his conduct during the late scarcity, in either finding employment or food for 2,725 persons daily at a cost of Rs. 80,000. The bankers and merchants at Jhalra Patun also nobly seconded the Maharaj's efforts to stave off the distress by publicly distributing food and grain every evening for some months. The conduct of all parties was the more deserving of thanks, because the suffering was more amongst persons who had immigrated into the Jhallawar territory than amongst the Rana's own subjects. —*Englishman.*

WE learn by letters from the Punjab that Major Smyley, Deputy Commissioner of Gojerat, is to be the resident in Cashmere this year. Colonel Bristow, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, who has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Hissar, is to be succeeded at Jhelum by Captain Davies. Colonel Gordon, commandant of 29th P. N. I., at Jhelum, goes home immediately on leave, Colonel Pond getting the acting command. Colonel Stafford, commandant of 19th P. N. I., at Peshawur, goes home immediately on leave, and Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, 2nd in command, 15th Sikhs, acts for him.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach a sermon to the sailors to-morrow at the morning service on board the Semiramis.

THE HIGH COURT.—Notice was given in the High Court yesterday that owing to indisposition the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp would not sit that day. His Lordship will to-day hear the cases on the board for yesterday.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the Boards of Administration of the Austrian Railways have agreed to make a special reduction on the [illegible] way freight on merchandise, shipped from India [illegible] steamers of the Austrian Lloyd for Trieste.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of 22nd Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March		
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Waltz	Picnic	Mooney.
Selection (op)	Ne touchez pas à la Reine	Boisselot.
Galop	Early Morn	Coote.
Quadrille	Denmark	Godfrey.

THROWING A BOATMAN INTO THE SEA.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, Charles Keefe, an European, was charged before the Chief Magistrate with committing an assault on one Shaik Ismaljee, by throwing him into the sea. He was also charged with capsizing a boat belonging to one Shaik Yacoob. The Magistrate convicted him of both the offences and fined him Rs. 20, out of which fifteen rupees were to go to Shaik Yacoob.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mosque, Camateepoora, on the body of Succaram Essoo, a labourer. On Wednesday last, deceased and others were engaged in excavating the hill at Mahaluxmee, when all of a sudden the crowbar, which deceased had in his hand, slipped, and he fell down to the bottom of the hill. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken home. He died yesterday morning. Verdict :—"Accidental death from a fall from a height."

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court one Socjatbeg Lallbeg was charged before Mr. Showell with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, a third-class pass from "any station to any station" in favour of "Agent's servants" belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Byculla station on the 22nd instant, and also with attempting to obtain money under false pretences, viz., four rupees, for two G. I. P. Railway passes obtained by him from complainant's servants. Prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month.

MARWAREES IN TROUBLE.—On Thursday two Marwarrees, named Sattra Cumma and Mugga Khetta, were charged before the Chief Magistrate of Police with having in their possession a saree and a pair of trousers reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appeared that one Furdoonjee Cursetjee gave the above property to a dyer to wash and dye, and that the latter pledged the saree with the first accused for Rs. 20, and the trousers with the second for Rs. 5. The dyer wanted to redeem the property, but the Marwarees denied having ever received it from him. They were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each.

THE Central Provinces administration has decided that Dher boys (a very low caste) are as eligible for admission into the Government schools as those of any other class. Major Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, has availed himself of the decision ; and some ten Dher boys have been admitted to the Chanda High School.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE STEAMER DACCA.—This magnificent vessel, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, which has just conveyed H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh from Bombay to Beypore, is, we understand, likely to be purchased by the Government of India. From the time of its arrival in India it has been employed in the service of Government, and is admirably adapted for a transport ship.—*Madras Times*, March 21.

WE hear that Dr. T. W. Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency Division, proceeds to England on leave on the 2nd of April next, and that Dr. Thom will be removed from the Northern Division to take his place. Dr. J. R. Miller, Examiner of Medical Accounts, Poona, is expected to be sent to Ahmedabad as Deputy Inspector General, Northern Division. We hear that it is likely that Dr. J. C. Trestrail will be appointed to act for Dr. Miller.—*Deccan Herald.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th, 1-20 P.M.—Cable communication right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest date of messages received at Kurrachee from England via Turkey, private 23rd March, 4-57 P.M. ; via Russia, service, 21st March, 2-45 A.M. ; private, 21st March, 9-40 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 24th March, 10 A.M., via Russia 21st March 7 P.M. Egypt, 21st March, 5-35 P.M.

REVISED PROSPECTUS OF THE POONA RACES FOR 1870.

ERRATA.

HON. S. MANSFIELD'S PURSE. For "Sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse, &c.," *read* "Sweepstakes of 20 G. M., &c."

DECCAN SWEEPSTAKES. After the words "20 G. M. for all horses" *insert* H. F.

"THE WELTER," "THE AUCTION STAKES," "THE KIRKEE STAKES," "THE POONA HUNT STEEPLECHASE." At the end of the prospectus of each of these Races, *add* "Gentlemen Riders."

HENRY DANIELL,
Honorary Secretary.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE Bark Kerata Rodrin, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Tilly, Captain Hanna, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Butt, Mr. Rossall, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Lamon, Mrs. Palles, and ninety-four deck passengers.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE BY THE ASIE.

THE s. s. Asie, Captain Lapierre, arrived yesterday from Marseilles via Suez Canal. She left Marseilles on the 24th February last, Suez on the 10th March, and Aden 18th March. She brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Captain Stiten, Captain [illegible] Hurnly, Mr E Hurnly, and Messrs Mooljee Thackersey, [illegible]amdass Bhanjee, Muthoordass Khetsee, Sunderdass [illegible]jee, Toolseedass Jadowjee, Bhagwandass Amberdass.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday in Lent, March 27th, 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, FORT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (first celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 104 and 348.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 96, 286, and 307.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 95.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 92 and 10.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Matins, and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 2[illegible]5 (Bread of Heaven) and 82 (Lord, in this Thy mercy's day).

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 176 (Far from my heavenly home), 150 (Rock of Ages), and 317 (I heard the voice of Jesus !)

Collections for the poor.

Week-day Services during Lent on Mondays at 5-30 P.M., Wednesdays at 9 A.M., and on Fridays at 8-30 A.M. and 5-0 P.M.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon, with H[illegible] Communion, on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Service to commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

THE vicissitudes of commercial prosperity and decay, and the fluctuations of wealth and power, afford an interesting and instructive theme of contemplation. The glories of Tyre and Sidon have departed—their sites are waste or unknown. Carthage is a desert. Venice, in its gloom and silence, resembles a city of the dead. And if we ask—Where is the commercial greatness of Holland? echo answers—Where? Among the most recent and striking examples of this nature we would mention that whereas, the French formerly usurped the manufacture of all articles for the toilet (constituting an important and profitable part of commerce) our spirited countrymen now so far surpass them, that the French and Germans are compelled to imitate the marks, labels, and signatures of English inventors to sell their base and fraudulent imitations. The articles particularly selected for this unprincipled design are those of Messrs Rowland & Sons, of Hatton Garden, whose inimitable Macassar Oil, for the growth of hair, and invaluable Kalydor, for preserving and beautifying the complexion, have obtained universal celebrity. The genuine articles may be obtained at most of the respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout India—[Advt.]

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MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

During their last several sittings the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp were engaged in hearing a suit brought by the Municipality of Bombay against the G. I. P. Railway Company, to have it decided on what principle the property held by the defendants should be assessed. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, Mr. McCulloch, and Mr. Green (instructed by the Messrs. Leathes) were counsel for the plaintiffs; and the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) appeared for the defendants. The argument was concluded on Thursday, and their lordships have [illegible]rred their judgment.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	5 36	0 10
„ Calcutta	32 19	3 27
„ Madras	26 59	10 55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Marine Christa Gheorhin, from Manchester.
Eduljee, from Calcutta.
Dhunna Oka Shuraie, from Erinpoora.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy, from Poona.
Gavin Martin, from Nusseerabad.
Maneckjee, from Calcutta.
Maddula Abpanna Raghuriadhadass Ramchordass Cothee, from Rajahmundry.
Saik David at Bengalpore, from Calicut.
Abdool Aly and Company, from Nagpore.
Roza Gookur, from Vingorla.
Dayabhoy Moteechund Harrackchund Sootarchall, from Nassick.
C. J. Carna, from Rangoon.
Cherrookoory Ramunah, from Dowlaishwarum.
Mrs. Cooke, care of Post Master, from Mhow.
Captain Home, Royal Engineers, from Jubbulpore.
Colonel Nuthall, from Madras.
Fane, from Mooltan.
Vandoo Muckanjee, from London.
Soorjee Manjee, from Julgaum.
Furdhoonjee Bhurjodjee, from Surat.
Moonseef Hajuruthmea Loowarchal, from Broach.
Luximbhaee Mistrine, Bapoo Selunkur Warry, from Baroda.
G. Loyes, from Leith.
Calicut Mamoo, from Calcutta.

A CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A DANCING-GIRL.

At the Girgaum Police Court, on Thursday, Gunputrao Malharao, a clerk in the office of the Collector of Income Tax, laid an information against Kooshee, a dancing-girl, charging her with intentionally insulting him in the presence of other persons.

The informant said—I am a clerk in the office of the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, and live in Candawady. I know one Kooshee, woman. On Saturday night, the 19th inst., about 1 o'clock, I was at the house of a friend at Coombhartookda Lane near Khutturwady. The said Kooshee woman was singing in my friend's house. I asked her to sing a song in the Marathee language. She replied to me, "What do you Purbhooda understand—forehead!" She spoke in an insulting manner. The word "Purbhooda" is an offensive word; and it is a great insult when applied to a respectable man of my caste, that is Purbhoo. Many persons were present when the said Kooshee insulted me. Their names are Madharao Nillajee, Jugonnath Bhasker, and Jugonnath and Ragoonath Vishwanath. I do not know the names of all the persons. I charge the said Kooshee with intentional insult, and thereby giving provocation, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause a person to break the public peace or to commit any other offence, and I pray that she may be summoned and dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate ordered a summons to issue as applied for.

A WOMAN PROSECUTING HER HUSBAND FOR ASSAULT.

On Thursday last, Mrs. Catherine Long, a married woman, appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. R. H. Showell, and laid the following information against her husband, John Long:—

"I am a married woman and used to live with my husband John Long till the morning of the 18th instant. On the night of the 17th, about half past 10 o'clock, he came home to Berkley Place, Byculla. He was quite drunk. One Mr. Holder was with him. They commenced to dance about the room. Other men came into the house, drank liquor, and then left. About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., while my daughter, Julia Buckley, was lowering the gas, I beckoned to her to come into me room. My husband was sitting in an arm-chair. The moment I called my said daughter and beckoned to her he got up and abused me. He then ran after me with a chair in his hands. I ran into the bed-room. He struck me with the chair on my head and the chair broke. He then picked up a four-legged stool and broke it also on my head. I bled profusely. I then ran into the bath-room and hid myself under the clothes basket. He then took out one of the posts of the bed and broke it on the basket. I was struck on the left side. I got up and he threw me out of the door of the room. I entered the room and he commenced to give me blows in the stomach. I then ran out of the house and went into the room of Mrs. Edmounstone, which is close by. My said daughter Julia accompanied me. My other three children were in their bed-room. They were screaming out. The eldest of them, Timothy Buckley, cried out 'murder,' and he ran out into the verandah and called out 'murder.' At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., I went into the European General Hospital, where I have been since. I obtained leave from Dr. Joynt to come here and complain. My said husband has repeatedly assaulted me seriously. I am in danger of my life and have been under treatment by Drs. Rogers, Eccles, and Joynt in consequence of ill-treatment I have received from my husband. I charge the said John Long with assault, and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate on the foregoing information ordered a summons to issue against John Long.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25th March.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Resisting a Police Officer.—One W. Chatfield, a European, was charged yesterday with resisting a police constable while in the execution of his duty, and was fined five rupees.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

An Old Offender.—A Mussulman was charged with having in his possession a copper measure, suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The man was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—25th March.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—A Mahomedan was charged with stealing fifteen rupees in cash from the pocket of a Hindoo, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

AFTER THE HONEYMOON:

A PAGE FROM THE DIARY OF A YOUNG LADY.

Saturday.—Returned from our honeymoon trip last night—a fortnight sooner than we expected; but, really, the place was *so* stupid, and we——well, *we* were rather stupid there too, I think. But then two people, though they may be ever so fond of each other, *do* find each other wanting in conversational powers after three weeks' solitary confinement.

In consequence of our coming back unexpectedly, the house is in great disorder, and most *uncomfortable*. We had to sleep last night *without any sheets*, because John said they weren't properly aired. It was *very* unpleasant.

Sunday morning.—John *quite lost his temper* this morning, just because he found his coffee cold when he came down and the eggs hard. When I asked him if he was going to church, he said, "Oh, confound it." And this from John on the second morning of our commencing the serious business of matrimony!—for of course the honeymoon doesn't count.

Sunday afternoon.—We dined at two, on account of the servants going to church. I know John can't bear dining in the middle of the day, and dear mamma told me my husband would probably object; but as *I know I'm right*, I mean to carry out mamma's advice, and *begin at once with what I intend to go on*.

So I say to John, "You know, dear, we can't have what we like *always*." John looks cross and says, "So it seems." However, I have carried my point.

Sunday evening.—I am *so* dull. John has been asleep with his handkerchief over his head all the afternoon. "Dining in the middle of the day *always* makes him sleepy," he says. Poor John has *so* changed since we returned.

He hasn't asked me to sit on the stool by his chair—which he calls the "stool of repentance"—*once* since the honeymoon; *then* he did every day after dinner. I feel just as if I could have *a good cry*; but there's the tea to make.

After tea John says "he thinks he shall go and look up old Jenkinson."

I ask him as quietly as I can if he isn't going to take me to church? He whistles, and says, "Of course, *if I like*; but, for his own part, his education didn't comprise going to church in the evening."

I reply, as *quietly* as I can, "Pray don't put yourself out on *my* account."

He says directly, "Very well, then, I won't; so I'll just go round and knock up old Jenkinson, and bring him in to supper."

I say quite calmly, as I feel myself *now* mistress of the situation,—

"But, my dear, there is only *some cold mutton*, for you can't expect the servants to cook on Sunday nights."

"Oh, very well," John says, "then *I'll take him down to the Club*."

Going to the Club the first Sunday evening—the *third* only after our honeymoon! I was so stupefied with sheer astonishment I couldn't answer him. What *would* mamma say to this.

Monday morning.—John did not come home last night till nearly *twelve!* At breakfast time I *quite* expected him to make an apology, and had already made up a pretty little speech of forgiveness, but he only said, "Jenkinson was a capital fellow, and they had had a jolly evening."

After I had poured out his coffee—like a dutiful wife as I *hope* I am—I went upstairs and had *a good cry*.

Shall write to mamma after lunch and ask for advice.

2 P.M.—John just come in to lunch, *smiling*. He takes me round the waist—just as he used to do in the honeymoon time, and just as if we hadn't had the least tiff in the world—and holds two little pieces of pasteboard over my head.

"What does the little woman think these are?" he says.

It seems the dear fellow has been to get tickets for us both for the theatre to-night. He is so *kind* and *nice* all lunch-time. How glad I was that I didn't make a fuss about his stopping at the Club! He looks so handsome with his dear whiskers, that I can't help going round to his chair and kissing him. As he holds both my hands in his and looks up into my face, he says my eyes are full of tears, and asks me what is the matter.

I tell him the only matter is that I am "very, *very* fond of him, and that—that—"

"Yes," he says holding me tight, "and that?"

I go on bravely, for the kind eyes looking up at me are full of love.

"And that I'm very sorry about the two o'clock dinner: we will have dinner on Sundays for the future at *whatever time he likes*."

He doesn't say anything, but holds my hands very tight, and kisses me—oh, so tenderly! Presently he says, "Where's the stool of repentance?"

I bring the stool, and sit down close to his easy-chair. I am very, *very*, VERY happy. It is as good as the honeymoon, only not *half* so dull, for we are going to the theatre this evening. *Dear* John!

I shan't write to mamma now for any advice, and I is a very easy matter to make some *fresh coffee* when John *is* late in the mornings.—*Judy.*

THE MOABITE INSCRIPTION.

(*The Times.*)

The learned world will receive with interest a paper which has been published by M. le Comte de Vogüé concerning the inscribed stone which has recently been discovered on the site of the ancient Dibon, in the land of Moab. At present we must confine ourselves to a mere abstract of this communication, leaving criticism and controversy to the future. The history of the stone, and of the measures taken to obtain a copy of the inscription, is related by M. Clermont Ganneau, Dragoman of the French Consulate of Jerusalem, to whom the world is chiefly indebted for this important addition to antiquarian knowledge. He says that he had long known, from the reports of natives and Bedouins, that there existed at Dhibân, the ancient Dibon, a great block of black stone covered with characters. Although he suspected the importance of the monument, the expense and difficulty of a journey in the Trans-Jordanic country prevented him from taking any steps to secure it. At length the information he received left no doubt that it was a Phœnician tablet, and M. Ganneau even received from an Arab a roughly-made copy of the inscription. He resolved to procure a cast of the whole, and sent an intelligent young Arab for the purpose. But a quarrel arose with the Beni Hamidé, the owners of the stone, and M. Ganneau's agents had to fly. One of them, however, had the presence of mind to carry off the paper, still wet, which had been placed on the stone.

This was enough to prove clearly the character of the inscription, but, unhappily, the impression was so indistinct as to be almost useless. M. Ganneau employed another Arab Sheikh in the business, but he returned with the terrible intelligence that the Arabs of the district had destroyed the stone, fearing lest it should give the Turkish Government an excuse for interfering in their affairs. It seems that some inquiry had been made on the subject by some Turkish authority, which roused the suspicions of the Bedouins. At last, however, Sheikh Djemil, the same who had carried off the first impression under the fire of the enemy, was sent again to the spot, and returned with the impressions of two large fragments of the stone, and pieces of the stone itself, with characters. Captain Warren, in the meantime, had also despatched a messenger who brought him the impressions of the same fragments, as well as certain pieces of the stone.

The block is described as five spans in height, three in breadth, and in thickness about the same. From the impressions it would be one metre in height and 60 centimetres in breadth.

The inscription consists of 34 lines, the higher lines being shorter than those beneath, since the stone diminished in size towards the top; the characters are small compared with the surface on which they are placed; they are but lightly engraven, owing to the extreme hardness of the stone. The reading is facilitated by a circumstance of the highest interest; not only are the words separated by points, but the text is divided into sentences by vertical bars.

The inscription is published by M. de Vogüé in the original Phœnician and in the Hebrew character, the language being so closely related to the Hebrew as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. M. de Vogüé is enthusiastic at the discovery, and thus writes on the subject—"I venture to say that there does not exist in the domain of Hebrew antiquities a document which can be compared with it. It is the only authentic and original Biblical monument which has been found up to the present time. Indeed, according to M. Ganneau, the King Mesha is no other than the King of Moab whose bloody wars the Bible recounts, and who was contemporary with the Kings of Israel, Ahab, Ahaziah, and Jehoram. I entirely share that opinion; I even think that with the aid of the Biblical documents one may determine the year in which our inscription was made."

M. de Vogüé then refers to II. Kings, chapters i. and iii.; to II. Chronicles, chapter xx.; and to Josephus (*Ant. Jud.* ix., 2 and 3). He gives a sketch of the events, and adds:—"The only period of this tragic history in which the successful campaign mentioned on the pillar of Dibon can be placed appears to me to be that of the first revolt of Mesha. . . . Victorious at Yahatz and at Dibon, he erected the pillar as a monument of his victory; then, emboldened by success, he undertook against the King of Judah the campaign which was to have so gloomy an end."

"If my conjectures," he adds, "are well founded, the pillar was engraved in the second year of the reign of Ahaziah, King of Israel—that is, following the chronology generally adopted, the year 896 before the Christian era."

We subjoin the translation as given by M. de Vogüé:—

TRADUCTION.

1. Moi, je suis Mesa, fils de Chamos [nadab] ? roi ....
2. .... || Mon père régnait sur Moab.........et moi j'ai
3. régné après mon père || Et j'ai construit ce *haut lieu* (sanctuaire), avec sa plate-forme (?), pour Chamos . . .
4. (Je m'appelle) *Mesa*, parce qu'il (Chamos) m'a sauvé de tous les . . . . à tous les deux (?) . . . .
5. . . . . . du roi d'Israël . . . . . .et il opprima Moab. . . . Chamos s'irrita. . . . .
6. . . . . || Et il le changea. . . . . j'opprimerai (j'ai opprimé ?) Moab || Dans mes jours j'ai (*ou* : il a ?) dit . . . .
7. et je le vis, lui et sa maison (son temple ?). || Et Israël fut dispersé, dispersé pour toujours, et Omri s'empara de . . . .
8. Medeba (?) et y demeura......................il construisit quarante......
9. où Chamos est (dominant) dans mes jours (aujourd'hui) || Et je construisis Baal-Meon et j'y sacrifiai || Et je construisis . . .
10. Qiriathaïm || Et. . . . . . envahit la terre. . . . anciennement; et se construisit
11. le roi d'Israël la (*ville de*) . . . || Et je combattis à Qir (*ou* : je fis le siége) et je le pris || Et je tuai tous les . . . .
12. . . . . . . (*sacrifice?*) pour Chamos et pour Moab || . . .
13. . . . . devant la face de Chamos à Qerioth, || Et j'y fis prisonniers les hommes (vieux ?) et les . . . .
14. de la jeunesse (aurore) || Et Chamos me dit : Va ! prends la domination sur Israël. ||
15. J'allai de nuit, et je combattis avec lui depuis le . . . , de l'aube, jusqu'à midi || et je. . . . .
16. . . . . .tout entier . . . .
17. . . . . qui est pour Astar Chamos. . . . .
18. . . . . . . Jahveh (Jehovah ?) . . . . devant la face de Chamos || Et le roi d'Israël [vint à]
19. Yahas, et y demeura (jusqu'à ?) mon combat avec lui || Et Chamos le chassa de. . . .
20. Je pris de Moab deux cents hommes en tout || Et je les fit monter (les comptai) à Yahas, et je. . . .
21. . . . . sur Dibon || . C'est moi qui ai construit l'esplanade (?) les murs de Yearim (?) et les murs de
22. . . . . Et c'est moi qui ai construit ses portes, et c'est moi qui ai construit sa forteresse || Et c'est
23. moi qui ai construit Bet-Moloch || Et c'est moi qui ai fait les deux . . . .
24. . . . . Qir || Et il n'y avait pas de puits dans l'intérieur de Qir, sur son esplanade. Et je dis à tout le peuple : Faste
25. chaque homme un puits dans sa maison || C'est moi qui ai offert l'holocauste, sur l'esplanade (?) dans. . .
26. . . . . . . Israël. || C'est moi qui ai construit Aroër (?), et c'est moi qui ai fait la route de l'Arnon.
27. C'est moi qui ai construit Bet-Bamoth, qui était détruite (?) || C'est moi qui ai construit Bosor, qui . . . .
28. . . . . . . Dibon, des chefs militaires, pour que tout Dibon fût soumis || Et moi j'ai. . .
29. . . . . avec les villes que j'ai ajoutées à la terre || Et c'est moi qui ai construit . . . .
30. . . . . Bet-Diblathaim || Et Bet Baal-Meon, et j'ai érigé là le. . . . .
31. . . . . la terre || Et Horonaïm, où résida. . . . . . .
32. . . . . Chamos me dit : Combats à Horonaïm || Et je. .
33. . . . . Chamos. . . . . sur. . . . . . .
34. . . . .

In Chicago it has just been decided that a wife can recover lent money from her husband.

East India Association.—We are informed that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has been appointed Honorary Secretary to the East India Association of London, in the place of Captain H. Barber, deceased.—*Times of India.*

They are organizing a female barber shop in Boston. Ten sylphs are being put through a tuitionary course of lather for the opening. A sweet shave will cost twenty-five cents, and a seraphic shampoo half a dollar.

MEN I MET IN AMERICA.

No. 11.

THE HIGHLAND SETTLEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FLORA MACDONALD.

There is a very old Scotch settlement in North Carolina which I went to see while travelling through that state. The original settlers were mostly Highlanders from the Western Isles and Ross, driven from Scotland in ship-loads by the disturbances and persecutions that followed the downfall of the House of Stuart. In 1775 Flora Macdonald joined them with her husband and family. At Wilmington they showed me the place where she lived during her brief stay in the city. She had been received there and at different points in her way up-country with Highland honours. She arrived at an unhappy crisis. The difficulties between the British Government and the American colonies were just coming to a head, and Flora had not been many months in the country before the war began. It was a curious thing that many of the very Highlanders who had fought against the House of Brunswick at home were now forward to array themselves on its side. But they had been conservatives in principle, and conservatism in America meant loyalty to the British crown. Many of them, however, espoused the cause of independence. The crafty Governor of the State, fearing a spread of this feeling, and knowing Flora Macdonald's influence with her countrymen, commissioned her kinsman (Donald Macdonald), who had been an officer in the Prince's army, to raise a regiment of Highlanders for the king, and gave her husband the rank of captain. This identified the heroine with the royal cause, and through her personal influence a great many of the Highland settlers were drawn into the royal ranks. When the standard was erected at Cross Creek 1,500 of them assembled in arms, but on their way to join Governor Martin they were attacked by a strong force of the enemy and routed. The issue of the war led Flora to leave America and return to her native island of Skye, where she spent the remainder of her days. In the meantime, the Highland settlers, divided by the war, were reunited by peace, and became good Republicans. When the difficulties between North and South threatened a rupture they were almost to a man opposed to secession; but (brought up to the Southern notions of State sovereignty) no sooner did the State go out than they followed with Highland loyalty, and none crowded more eagerly to the front or fought more desperately to the bitter end.

VISIT TO THE SETTLEMENT.

I went to visit the settlement in February, starting from Wilmington, going part of the way by the Cape Fear River steamer, and then passing in a south-west direction by rail into the county of Robeson, which is part of the "Scotch country." I found that five counties were peopled by the Highlanders, namely Bladen, Moore, Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. There is one Scotch town, Fayetteville (the place where Flora Macdonald lived and where you still see the ruins of her house); here and there also you come upon little villages, but the population is generally thinly scattered over the vast plains and forest land stretching back from the Cape Fear River. The people however are well-off, almost every man owning his house and his two or three hundred acres of land. The principal produce hitherto has been cotton, but since the war, grain is being more cultivated; and a vine called the Scuppernong, which produces a beautiful straw-coloured wine, was being extensively planted, and is going to be an important trade by and bye in North Carolina. It grows on sandy soil where nothing else will grow—a sort of soil of which Carolina has plenty—and it is said to yield large returns.

Gaelic was long the language of the settlement—the Highland planters teaching it even to their negroes—but it has almost entirely died out. A church near Fayetteville had Gaelic services till within a few years back, but they are now discontinued. Those who still possess a knowledge of the old language are said to cherish it sacredly. A story is told of a man travelling through part of the settlement who, being overtaken by the darkness, went to a farm-house and asked if he could have shelter for the night; the farmer who was sitting in front of the great pinewood fire with his family, took the man for a "buckskin" or idle vagabond, and said, "No." "Good night, then," said the man, speaking in Gaelic. The farmer jumped up with an exclamation of surprise, and hastening to the door from which the stranger had just turned, brought him back and joined with the family in welcoming him to the hospitality of his home.

Dancing used to be common in the settlement, but the settlers are almost all Presbyterians, and the Presbyterian Church in America has set its face against dancing, and has done a good deal to bring it into disrepute. They told me of one stalwart Highlander of the name of McGregor, who was a famous dancer, and at New-Year time kept himself in a chronic state of alcoholic excitement and put in an appearance wherever there was the chance of a reel or strathspey. The minister remonstrated with him and at last threatened him with the Church Session. "You may seeshun and you may seeshun," cried the obdurate Celt, "but when New-Year comes McGregor is on the floor."

There is a "Scotch fair" held twice a year in the settlement still, and chartered by the Legislature. It used to draw great multitudes of people—sometimes, to the number of eight or ten thousand. Stalls were erected and all sorts of things exposed for sale or barter. The fair, however, has degenerated of late years, and its principal features now are drinking, gambling, and "horse-swopping." It is, therefore, no longer attended by the ladies, who used to be present in great numbers and give the fair a gay and festive appearance.

SHERMAN'S "BUMMERS."

The people have suffered terribly by the war. Besides the ordinary drain of men and money, Sherman's army of 80,000 men passed through the country in 1865 making a broad track of desolation; while swarms of marauders—"bummers" as they were called in the South—took advantage of the nearness of Sherman's army, and the absence of most of the male population, to scour the country, plundering defenceless villages and plantations. They had been at almost all the plantations I visited in the Scotch settlement. At one of these (a little plantation in Robeson county) a party of them had met with a spirited resistance from the lady of the house—a tall, thin lady, full of southern spirit and inspired by great hatred of the "Yankees." When the "bummers" came in the dusk of evening, there were none but ladies in the house, excepting a little lad. Mrs. M., however, barricaded the doors and windows, made the girls conceal themselves, put a fowling-piece in the boy's hands, took another herself, and taking up her position in the passage, prepared to give the bummers a warm reception. She had no hope of holding out long if they were determined to get in; but she hoped that a show of resistance would induce them to retire, as they could not know how many persons were within. The bummers went to the back door first, but found it barricaded; and on coming round to the front, were received with a shot. They immediately fired back, shivering the little panes of glass at the side of the door, through one of which Mrs. M. had taken aim. Then ensued quite a little scrimmage, Mrs. M. and the boy firing as fast as they could load. The boy was hit on the side of the head and had to retire, and as the bummers were evidently resolved to effect an entrance and had sent round some of the party to force the back door, there was nothing for it but unconditional surrender. Mrs. M., who had bound her long black hair round her head before the action commenced, now shook it out hastily, and laying aside her weapon, prepared to assume the character of the indignant lady. The bummers burst in and seeing only a woman rushed through the house in search of the men who had been firing at them. Finding only a roomful of girls and a wounded boy not worth wreaking vengeance on, they demanded to know where "the man with the black cap" was, having as it turned out caught a glimpse of Mrs. M.'s face through a broken pane of glass and mistaken her turban of hair for a man's cap. She deemed it safest to keep up the delusion, and said both men had got out by the window and were by this time in the woods. They stormed and swore, vowed vengeance on the men with the black cap if they found him; and in the meantime fearing possibly that the "men" might find others in the wood and make the place dangerous, they plundered the house with all expedition and went off.

These "bummers" from much practice became wonderfully expert in discovering where valuables had been concealed. If they suspected them to be in a field they would fall into rank across one end and come down the whole field dibbling the ground as they advanced with their ramrods. If anything had been concealed there and the displaced earth had been removed the ramrod went down; if the earth had been trampled in, the place was harder than the rest of the field, and in either case the bummers found the prize. Sometimes they succeeded by stratagem where they had failed in the ordinary way. At one village where they had searched in vain round premises where they were said to expect a rich harvest, one of them, dressing in Confederate grey to escape suspicion, returned after the rest were gone and finding the old gentleman of the house, said, "It's come out where these things of yours are, and the bummers are coming back this way. I'd advise you to shift them to a safer place." The old gentleman thanked him, and at the first opportunity dug them up and put them in another place. The spy watched him, and decamped with the booty that night.

I found many of the Scotch settlers' houses completely "cleared out" by these marauders, many things having been wantonly burnt and destroyed when they were too big to be carried away.

INCIDENTS IN THE CAREER OF A SCOTCH CONFEDERATE.

The settlement contributed one of the best regiments in North Carolina to the southern army, and furnished several men who rose to great distinction. One of these, General William Macrae, enlisted in 1861 as a private in the Munroe Light Infantry, and rose in three years to the rank of Brigadier General. His personal courage and splendid handling of his troops caused him to be thrice complimented by Lee in General Orders. I met him at Wilmington. He is a tall, handsome, dark-visaged fellow, with the look of a soldier. Notwithstanding the many battles in which he had fought, often leading his men to the charge through storms of shot and shell, he had never been wounded except once in the jaw by a ball, though twice he had his sword shot in two, and his hat and clothes much torn by bullets and fragments of shell. It was said that on one occasion he had the unhappy distinction of being fired at by a whole division; but again escaped.

If I remember the circumstances correctly, it was dusk, there was heavy skirmishing going on, and Macrae, making his way through the woods, and riding up to what he thought was a division of Confederate troops, found to his horror that it was Franklin's division of the enemy. He was recognized and told that he was a prisoner. He said nothing, but turning his horse and giving it a touch of the spur galloped for the wood. According to report the whole of Franklin's division of 20,000 fired a volley after him; but by that miraculous Providence that seems to surround many men on the battlefield, he escaped unhurt, though his sword was cut in two, his cap shot off, and his horse badly wounded.

His brother told me a ludicrous incident in connection with him. He said that when William enlisted, the country tailor who got the order for his soldier's jacket and who had a confused notion of military costume, prepared, in the glow of his patriotism, and with a noble resolution to sustain the honour of the district, an extraordinary coat, frogged, dashed, slashed, and glorified with every kind of military decoration he had ever seen or heard of. The young soldier had courage enough to face the fire of the enemy, but to face his comrades in this extraordinary uniform was too much for him. The handiwork of the patriotic tailor never made its appearance in the confederate army.

The General declared to me the badge of every rank in the army from the stripe of the corporal up to the stars of a Commander-in-Chief were stuck upon that coat, either before or behind!

He fought through the war to its close by which time he and his men, like most of Lee's army, were in rags. He said that for the last nine days of the war he and his men had nothing to eat but parched corn, on the last day he had nothing at all, in consequence of which and want of sleep for several nights, he was seized for a time with symptoms like those of *delirium tremens*. His brigade was the last in action and the last to lay down their arms at Appomattox court-house. He speaks of this with a certain gloomy satisfaction.

On the close of the war, he took the advice given by Lee to the disbanded army to seek some employment in which to earn an honest livelihood. He went first and wrought on his brother's farm, literally, as he says himself, "turning his sword into a ploughshare." He went afterwards to Wilmington, were I found him acting as a civil engineer. It was strange travelling through the south to find so many of the men who had held high places in the confederate army and many serving in situations so different from those with which they are associated in the public mind. I found a cavalry commander in the same city, teaching school. I found Captain Maffitt, commander of the Florida (one of the confederate "pirates," so called), engaged in the pea-nut business: Semmes at Mobile lecturing: General D. H. Hill (Stonewall Jackson's brother-in-law) editing a monthly journal at Charlotte: Longstreet a commission agent (since appointed to the Customs): Beauregard at the head of a Railway company: and Lee president of a Literary College.—*Pioneer.*

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP IN THE LORDS.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 26.)

The majority of the House of Lords, after the failure of their repeated efforts to choose a leader, will be compelled practically to trust to the principle of natural selection. The peers who attended the late meeting at the Carlton were probably unaware that they were engaged in a constitutional innovation. Leaders of either party have seldom or never owed their rank to a Parliamentary constituency; and if the Conservative party had not lost something of its ancient discipline, the patronage of the vacant post would have rested, not with the peers themselves, but with Mr. Disraeli. Lord Cairns was chosen, in accordance with custom, by the principal members of the former Cabinet, or rather by the late Prime Minister; and he fully justified the confidence of his chief by effecting, in conformity with instructions, the celebrated compromise of the Opposition to the Irish Church Bill. Mr. Disraeli had not thought it expedient even to consult Lord Derby before he caused his able lieutenant to allow the bill to pass. The peers, although they were saved from a serious danger by the prudence of Mr. Disraeli, may perhaps covertly resent his interference; and the novel assertion of their right to elect their own leader serves as a protest on behalf of their independence. In the present Lord Derby they choose an ally and confidential colleague of the head of the party; but, if the Conservative peers have power to fill the vacancy, they might appoint Mr. Disraeli's irreconcilable opponent in the person of Lord Salisbury. Few of them perhaps have reflected that without an understanding between the leaders in both Houses the party would become absolutely powerless. The election of a leader involves the contingent appointment of a First Minister, or of his principal colleague; and yet the disposal of Cabinet offices has never belonged to the members of either House. The late Lord Derby was himself the head of the entire party, and it was with his approval, and not by a vote of independent members, that Lord G. Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli successively led the House of Commons. It is true that Lord Derby made strenuous efforts to substitute for Mr. Disraeli some more congenial and manageable representative of his policy, but ultimately he was compelled to recognise the claims of an intellect which from the time of their first joint tenure of office mastered and controlled his own. It never occurred to the Conservative members of the House of Commons that they had a right to choose a leader for themselves irrespectively of the wishes of Lord Derby. Lord Granville was appointed by Lord Palmerston to succeed Lord Lansdowne as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, and he at present holds his office by the favour of Mr. Gladstone. If Lord Granville were to retire from political life, the Prime Minister would dispose of the leadership as absolutely as of the Colonial Department. During the earlier part of Pitt's administration Lord Sydney nominally led the House of Lords, but the ability and vigour of Lord Thurlow, who often disregarded the wishes of the Prime Minister, embarrassed the conduct of business. After submitting for a time to the inconvenience, Pitt created William Grenville a peer, and at once by his own authority made him the representative of the Cabinet in the House of Lords. When he assumed his new position Lord Grenville was several years younger than Lord Derby is in 1870, and he possessed far less Parliamentary experience. It was only at a later period, and with the advantage of long practice, that he became an effective speaker, and, although he afterwards proved himself a real statesman, he might perhaps never have emerged from comparative obscurity if he had not been promoted by his powerful friend and kinsman. Lord Derby is not remarkably fluent in speech or fertile in the resources of debate, but he speaks much better than the Duke of Wellington, who led the House of Lords for twenty years. The loyalty of the Duke to the colleague who had succeeded him as head of the party was characteristic and instructive. There was little sympathy or personal intimacy between the two Conservative chiefs, and the unexampled influence of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords would have enabled him at any time to thwart Sir Robert Peel's cautious policy; but, with many defects as a statesman, the Duke thoroughly understood the necessity of party discipline, and he always rallied his majority in support of changes which he sometimes disliked and disapproved. If Lord Derby was not prepared to follow his example by acting in subordination to Mr. Disraeli, he was well advised in declining the offer of the Conservative peers. The excuses with which he explained his refusal were probably sincere as far as they went, but Lord Derby himself must have been well aware that they were insufficient either in justification of his conduct or as a full account of his motives. The Duke of Richmond and Lord Salisbury, who proposed and seconded the nomination, were fully aware that lightness, dexterity, and readiness were not Lord Derby's most conspicuous qualifications. Of their reasons for nevertheless persisting in their choice the peers were better judges than Lord Derby himself, and it might have been thought that, as he professes his intention of adhering to the party, he was bound to render it the best service in his power.

The primary duty of a Conservative leader in the House of Lords is to avoid collisions with the House of Commons without any unnecessary sacrifice of dignity. Mr. Disraeli, as he showed in his surprise of the consciences of his followers in the matter of the Irish Church, correctly appreciates the comparative powers of the two Houses, and he is well known to be exempt from narrow prejudices. It is of great importance that his most confidential colleague in the Upper House should be equally dispassionate and prudent; and Lord Derby would have been likely to deter the peers from the adoption of tactics which are at the same time feeble and vexatious. The House of Lords has of late years too often compensated itself for necessary submission in great questions by rejecting measures which were not supported by any formidable popular demand. In this manner they for many years excluded the Jews from Parliament, and the late Lord Derby wantonly alienated the Roman Catholics by resisting the abolition of an offensive test. In the last session Lord Carnarvon, although his understanding and attainments entitle him to the rank of a statesman, moved the rejection of the University Tests Bill in a speech far more revolutionary than the proposal which he defeated. A wise and provident leader, possessing sufficient authority to ensure the obedience of his party, would as far as possible employ his powers in making the House of Lords a Court of political appeal by supervising the method and machinery of legislation, rather than by opposing the decisions of the country, in great matters or small. Nothing can be more reasonable than that the House of Lords should, by the rejection of hasty measures, afford opportunities of reconsideration; but the function of postponing for one or for five years changes which are obviously inevitable is neither honourable nor useful. In Lord Melbourne's time it was natural that the House of Lords should, at the instigation of Lord Lyndhurst, defeat ministerial measures. The Government had at that time only a small and declining majority in the House of Commons, and it was evident that the accession of a Conservative Government to office was only a question of time. There is no chance of disturbing Mr. Gladstone's majority, and by the last Reform Bill the party of innovation has been greatly strengthened. Conservative opposition has consequently become almost hopeless; and Lord Derby would, more easily than any other leader, have accepted the altered condition of affairs, because he on many points agrees with the Liberal party rather than with his own political allies. Even on the Irish Church it was apparent, from the language of his solitary speech, that he had no sympathy with the defenders of the Establishment.

The substitution of another elected leader will be attended with serious difficulty. Lord Salisbury is the ablest of possible candidates, but if he were to succeed Lord Cairns, he would probably break the party in two, for in the House of Commons he would have but a scanty following independently of Mr. Disraeli. The policy of supporting the moderate Liberals against their extreme allies has been recommended in an authoritative quarter, and if it had been adopted by the party a dozen years ago, it would have prevented much disaster and disgrace; but the argument was directed almost exclusively against Mr. Disraeli, who will certainly not renounce his habit of courting any disaffected section of the Opposition party. The rumour that the Duke of Marlborough is to be chosen by the peers is so intrinsically improbable that it may probably be founded on external evidence. No peer on the Opposition benches is less qualified to lead a party; and, if no better selection can be made, it would be almost better to fall back on Lord Malmesbury. Neither nobleman would be capable of exercising the power of a leader, even if he were installed in his office with as solemn a form as the ceremony of a coronation. The Whig chiefs sixty years ago tried a similar experiment with the House of Commons; and the result is recorded in the *New Whig Guide*, in the report of the "Trial of Henry Brougham for calling Mr. Ponsonby an old woman." Lord Salisbury and Lord Derby would be incapable of any similar discourtesy; but when the House required guidance on any important matter, one or other of them would assume the conduct of its debates, without the smallest reference to the respectable Duke on the front Opposition bench. Although the present anarchy or interregnum is inconvenient, the peers will be well advised in postponing, like the Spanish Ministry, which has experienced similar rebuffs, any definitive choice. The best arrangement for the party would perhaps be that Mr. Disraeli should control its deliberations in both Houses; and even the Duke of Marlborough or the Duke of Richmond might serve as a speaking-trumpet or whispering-tube to convey the opinions of his chief to the House of Lords. The other alternative is to wait until the destined champion of the order discloses himself by his deeds; but, unless the future leader is content to concert measures with the head of the party in the House of Commons, his efforts in the House of Lords will be wholly ineffective. If Mr. Disraeli retired, or if he were superseded, Lord Salisbury would almost certainly succeed to the power of the late Lord Derby.

THE REMOTER CONSEQUENCES OF MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 26.)

Last year, when the Irish Church Bill was under discussion, its adversaries said that, although its operation was nominally confined to Ireland, it was based on principles which could not fail to have a wider effect, and that it had an obvious tendency to bring about the separation of State and Church in England. This appeared to us perfectly true. It might be well worth while to pass the Irish Church Bill in spite of its having that tendency; but it is idle to suppose that such a measure would leave the position of the Church of England, as an Establishment where it found it. In the same way, we may be sure that the Irish Land Bill will have consequences that will operate widely beyond the shores of Ireland. It is based on novel principles that must produce their effect on the minds and fortunes of Englishmen. It is a marked symptom of a great change that is going on, and which it will necessarily augment, in the opinions of many important classes of Englishmen. These remoter consequences of the Irish Land Bill are well worth considering. Not that a perception of them need stand in the way of the measure, or that we are called on to pronounce them bad or good. At present it is sufficient to recognize what they are, and to see in what direction this bill is carrying English society.

In the first place, the bill is founded on the assumption that there are a number of persons so poor and so necessitous that they are not really competent to enter into contracts. Freetrade, as Mr. Gladstone said, not only fails to help them, but actually has proved prejudicial to them. They cannot face unlimited competition and live. The State must, therefore, step in and help them to contract properly, and to do so it must protect them and nurse their interests until they get a proper contract offered them. Who can fail to see that this is exactly the principle on which Trade-Unions have been based? These Unions proclaim that the working-man is not free to contract, that free-trade and unlimited competition crush him, and that if he is left to himself he will sell his labour for a sum on which he will starve, just as the poor Irishman will bid for a holding of land far more than the rent he can possibly pay. Hitherto the State has endeavoured to account for the special protection it has extended to some persons, as incompetent to enter into contracts, by referring it to their sex and age. Women and children have been prevented from working beyond their strength. But now adult males are pronounced incapable of entering into fair contracts because they are poor and foolish, and, if left each to himself, are powerless to avert the consequences of the unfair pressure that is put upon them. The Trade-Unions step in to do in England exactly what Mr. Gladstone proposes that the State shall do in Ireland. They help the adult male poor to make fair contracts. We do not see that there is a single argument against Trade-Unions which would not be of equal force against Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and every argument that justifies the departure from the stern doctrines of Political Economy in the one case will justify it in the other. Where the doctrine now officially promulgated that the State or some other organization is entitled to interfere to see that the adult male poor make fair contracts will ultimately lead us, it is really impossible to conjecture. But it may safely be said that it will carry us a very long way. It is also a fundamental principle of the bill that where a change operates on a poor man and a rich man, and compensation is to be given, the poor man shall receive a greater proportional compensation because the change tells most hardly on him. An Irishman with a holding under £10 is to receive a much larger proportional compensation if he is evicted than his neighbour with a holding of £50, because the poor man suffers most from eviction, finds it harder to shift for himself, to break up his home and begin anew. Some of the consequences of this doctrine will be startling. The higher class of Government officials, for example, may view it with some dismay. Hitherto the practice has been exactly the reverse of what Mr. Gladstone proposes. If the Government no longer wants the services of a well-to-do man, it ordinarily gives him a handsome sum for doing nothing for the rest of his life. If it no longer wants the services of a poor man, it turns him off without a penny. The official assignees evicted or turned off under the late Bankruptcy Bill were like the Irishmen with holdings of £50. The dockyard workmen evicted or turned off were like the Irishmen with holdings under £10. The one set were men of some money, education, and standing, able to shift for themselves and to begin life anew. The others were poor men, who had to break up their homes, seek work in distant places, and keep starvation off their wives and children while they were finding it. But in England it was the well-to-do men who got large sums by way of compensation from the Government, while the poor men got nothing at all. Can it be supposed that English workmen will be quite silent and patient while they find so very different a principle applied in one case and the other? They may fail to get compensation for themselves, but they will be apt to remonstrate in a very pointed manner against their richer brethren in the Government service being so much better treated than they are.

The bill is the bill of a paternal Government, and a paternal Government likes to be kind and fatherly all round. As Mr. Gladstone explained, he had done a great deal for the tenant-farmer, and therefore he felt bound to do something for the Irish agricultural labourer. It is the special boast of the Cabinet that they have not forgotten the labourer; and months ago Lord Hartington expressed an opinion that a bill which did not give the labourer some special and novel benefit would be unjust. The benefit which, as a matter of fact, they have chosen to confer on the labourer is that they have facilitated the allotting to him of a cottage and a piece of ground as part of the holding on which he is employed. The Government have adopted the theory that the labourer ought not to be left out in the cold to shift for himself; he ought to be settled on the holding where he works, and he ought to be settled there in something like decency and comfort. He ought to have his portion in the soil to the cultivation of which he devotes his life. It is not of course made compulsory on the tenant to sub-let a portion of his holding for the purpose; but the Government enables him to do so, and gives it to be understood that he will be depriving the agricultural labourers of a benefit to which the Government think them entitled, if he declines to give them homes on the soil. The agricultural labourers may well grumble if they are cut out of a benefit which a paternal Government declares they ought to have, while the tenant who disappoints them has accepted all that the same Government had to give him. There can be no reason why the same claim should not be made in England. The Irish tenant is said to be about to be put in the same position which the English tenant already enjoys. If the tenants are to be put on an equal footing in the two countries, why not the labourers? It cannot be said that the English labourer is so very well off that he cannot ask for anything. He is notoriously badly housed, made to walk miles to his work, and has as a rule no chance of getting hold of an inch of ground. Would not he think a Government the kindest friend he ever had if it proclaimed that he ought to be allowed to live on the land he cultivates, with a house and a piece of land to do what he likes with? If, in consequence of this bill, the Irish labourer gets a home on the land, the inevitable consequence will be that the English labourer will have it too. Nor is this all. The poor man would, perhaps, not often care to purchase a bit of land for himself; but, if he did, the State, which is going to use the credit of the British taxpayer to enable Irish tenants to become small proprietors, might with equal propriety use its credit to enable the English poor to become peasant proprietors. But at any rate the labourer, when he is housed on a farm, and has a piece of land given him to cultivate, will wish to improve his cottage and his plot. But then, if he has to leave, who is to pay him for his improvements? A paternal Government fresh from the recollection of what it has done in Ireland will never endure that he should spend his leisure in hopeless idleness because his tenure was too precarious to induce him to begin improvement. It will arrange that the incoming poor man shall compensate the outgoing poor man for all unexhausted improvements. But the incoming poor man will have no money. This makes no difference. The State, with its unlimited benevolence and inexhaustible credit, will lend it him, and he will have merely to repay it by instalments, or to shift the burden of responsibility on a successor.

Then, again, there are the landlords. Mr. Gladstone tells them that they too, although they may not think it, are going to have a benefit. They are going to lose what is of no use to them, and to receive what will be of the very greatest use to them. They will lose political power, and the pleasure of doing what they like with their own, regardless of the feelings and interests of others; but they will get larger incomes, and will lead happier lives. It is obvious that the position of English landlords will rapidly become like that of Irish landlords. The landlord will be a capitalist, with an investment yielding him a small but increasing return in the shape of rent. The tenant will be the practical manager of the estate, holding for a term long enough to make his management a reasonably good speculation. The labourer will be settled on the estate with a plot of his own, to which he can if he pleases give an increasing value that he can call his own. Landlords may, as Mr. Gladstone points out, have a most useful and happy existence under such a state of things, but their position will be different from that which it is now. The general change will make itself felt in a number of small changes of habit and opinion. The notion that a landowner is a man having the entire control over land for every purpose, good or bad, will fade away. He will be merely an investor having an investment that will give him a safe return and much social importance, but which will be easily seen, easily taxed, and easily subjected to the claims of the public. A state of things will grow up in which it will be entirely impossible that what is said to exist in Wales now, for example, shall endure; and that a landowner should forbid the poor for miles to have any school because he dislikes education, or forbid them to worship as they please because he dislikes Dissent. There is a keen pleasure in domineering, and English law and custom have in old days enabled the landlord to enjoy this pleasure to a large degree. Already, under a number of combining influences, the enjoyment of this pleasure has become rarer, and the Irish Land Bill will only mark in a significant manner that the era of irresponsible land-lordism with its evil and its good—and the English landlords have largely exercised their power for good—is drawing to a close. The new order of things will, we trust, be better than the old; but it is impossible to be blind to the fact that the passing of the Irish Land Bill will proclaim that a new order has begun.

THE CASE OF THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN.

The United Presbyterian Presbytery of Dundee met on Feb. 22—Rev. Mr. Graham, moderator. The principal business before the Court was the motion transmitted from the Presbytery of Edinburgh calling attention to certain statements which had been made by the Rev. Mr. Gilfillan as to blunders in the Standards of the Church. The meeting took place in Mr. Gilfillan's own church, and there was a large attendance of the public, who watched the proceedings with lively interest.

The minute of the Edinburgh Presbytery having been read,

The Clerk (the Rev. Mr. Muir, Newtyle) submitted the following motion—"That the Presbytery take action on the motion transmitted from the Edinburgh Presbytery, and call upon Mr. Gilfillan to look at its terms, and give what explanations he may deem fit." In supporting the motion, Mr. Muir said he regretted very much, for the sake of the Edinburgh Presbytery, that this motion had been transmitted. What that Presbytery had done must be admitted to be constitutional; but those outside would reckon it to be officious interference. He had felt that for many years past the Presbytery of Dundee, and especially a prominent member in it, had been under a watchful, secret espionage—a band of select friends in Edinburgh had been hovering over them, ready like birds of prey to dart down and seize them, should any erratic movement take place, or any appearance of remissness of duty. A very grave charge had been brought against Mr. Gilfillan for using strong expressions against the Confession, and he (Mr. Muir) thought his language was unbecomingly strong; but he was glad, for the sake of the Doctors who had taken up the subject, that he had only taken up three dogmas. The speaker then went on to compare the utterances of the Edinburgh divines with the teaching of the Standards of the Church, and to contend that, both with regard to the doctrine of "eternal reprobation" and the "damnation of non-elect infants," their statements were in antagonism to those contained in the Confession of Faith and the subordinate Standards. With reference to the dogma of the creation of the world in six days, Professor Harper, Dr. Johnston, and Dr. Thomson were not at one among themselves. Professor Harper declared that if they meddled with the words in the Confession they meddled with the words of the Fourth Commandment. Dr. Johnston said that millions of millions of ages had passed in the growth of our globe; then Dr. Thomson brought a charge against the Westminster divines that they seemed to confound the creative act with the subsequent formative process and periods. What was the difference between the utterance of Dr. Thomson and Mr. Gilfillan on the answer to the question, "What is the work of creation?" Dr. Thomson said it failed to give the teaching of God's Word. Mr. Gilfillan said, in his own style, it is false and blundering. Dr. Thomson spoke offensively against the honesty of Mr. Gilfillan, because he had subscribed the Confession and spoke very strongly against its teaching. Where was the Doctor's honesty? He had subscribed the Confession, and spoke very plainly and irreverently against it. Having noticed the cry for revision of the Standards, and warned the Edinburgh divines to beware of interfering with a system of divinity so admirably arranged, so philosophically and logically compacted, lest the whole fabric toppled to the ground, Mr. Muir proceeded to answer the question why the Dundee Presbytery did not take up Mr. Gilfillan. It was not because they did not read the prints of the day. He would make a confession. It was fear—not fear of Mr Gilfillan—for every one of them loved him for his kindness and warmth of heart, and for his obliging disposition. They were proud of his literary attainments, his great gifts, his great genius. Many would rail against him, and at the same time take advantage of his fine imaginative writings—would seek to crush him, and at the same time steal his finest figures and fancies. But they did fear to enter on his case, though they were convinced that the dogmas mentioned by him were in the subordinate Standards, and that his language against them was by far too reckless and unguarded. They did fear to enter on his case, lest, as Mr. Whitefield, of Dunbar, said, they would make a mess of it. But what had the Edinburgh Doctors done? They had taken anything and everything like a case from the Presbytery—had stolen their "brief"—had removed the ground from under their feet—had, in fact, talked it away to their own hurt, had prejudged the case. And what was their wise decision? "We announce that Mr. Gilfillan does not understand the dogmas he specifies—in fact, they are not in the Confession; he misunderstands its teaching." He (Mr. Muir) did not believe this. He held that the Edinburgh Presbytery had moved far away from the standards themselves—that they had in fact assoilzied Mr. Gilfillan.

Mr. Russell, New Rattray, Blairgowrie, seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laurie, Dundee, having also supported the motion, it was thereafter put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

The Moderator then called upon Mr. Gilfillan to make such a statement as he might desire to submit.

Mr. Gilfillan, who was received with loud applause, said—It has been suggested to me that I should make a short statement to the Presbytery to-day. And this I cheerfully do, but with the proviso that it shall not be very long. My former statement is so recent and so explicit, and contains my sentiments in a manner I feel so little inclination to alter, that what I now say must be chiefly supplemental, as well as short, the more as the large minority in the Edinburgh Presbytery, by opposing any action in the case, seemed to ratify my statement. A good deal has been said about the vagueness and the overstrength of the charges which I brought in the last chapter of my little volume against the Confession of Faith, and especially in one of my letters against the Shorter Catechism. Certainly the statements in that chapter were some of them considerably unguarded; and were I to republish the book, would be very much modified. In reference to the letter alluded to, it was written as a declinature to attend a preliminary meeting on the education question—written, indeed, with very great haste to catch the hour of meeting, as the letter itself testifies, and without the remotest intention of publication, even in our local journals, far less in the *Scotsman*, and throughout the length and breadth of the land. I cannot, indeed, complain of this much, as I took no means to prevent it, but it introduces obviously a new element into the consideration of the letter. And while I do not complain of this, I do most emphatically complain of the use made in the Edinburgh Presbytery of some letters I wrote to Dr. Johnston, which I knew, indeed, as he said he proposed to do, would be shown to "friends;" but I never expected that these friends would consist of the whole body of the Edinburgh Presbytery publicly and formally assembled. I have a letter or two of Dr. Johnston's in my possession, by which perchance I might amuse this Court as much as mine were fortunate enough to amuse the graver and more decorous Presbytery of the Modern Athens. While making these statements and acknowledgments—while admitting that some of my charges against the Confession, and especially against the Shorter Catechism, were by far too broad and sweeping—I adhere still to the spirit of my remarks, which I would explain as follows:—I hold, then, that the Confessional documents are not inspired; and, not being inspired, cannot be infallible, although by a number of unthinking people they are put upon the same level with Holy Writ. I believe that, while these documents contain the broader and more fundamental truths of the Gospel, well and (particularly in the Shorter Catechism) admirably stated, they contain a considerable portion of matter in which we see the defects of the theology of that age, and the limitations of the men—good and great men as they were—who compiled them. Besides the three points I referred to in my previous statement, and which, after all that has been said to the contrary, I still believe, and many believe with me, to be contained or necessarily implied in the Confession of Faith, Dr. Anderson has his four points, which he is ready to produce when required, and would, I believe, but for family and personal affliction, have produced publicly ere this. Dr. Candlish has objected to the statements in the Catechism in reference to Sonship; Dr. Crawford, in reference to God's Fatherhood; Dr. Cairns, here coinciding with one of my three points, to its view of the creative work; Dr. Joseph Brown to its account of baptism, as well as to its assertion that God made all things out of nothing in the space of six days—and so forth. Even my ancient friend and half-mate, Dr. Thomson, while convicting me to his own entire satisfaction of grave heresy, has come not out scatheless altogether; nay, as has been very wittily remarked, in approaching the furnace where I was supposed to be burning, he has, like Nebuchadnezzar's underlings of old, been himself singed, if not consumed in the blaze. And Dr. Peddie's proposition to modify and abridge the Confession remains still in the memory of his co-Presbyters, and in the files of the *Scotsman*—a gauntlet thrown down but not uplifted—and in a state of about as great vagueness and generality as my now notorious charges in the 8th chapter of "Modern Heroes." Nay, I have specified three definite objections. He has thrown a general slur over the whole document, which will remain till he has followed my good example. I ask, sir, is this a healthy state of things, or one that should continue? Here is a Confession of Faith, one part of which one person disbelieves, another another, a third three doctrines, a fourth four of them, perhaps every minister in our body some signal one, till, as in the famous Mahometan story, the whole hog is eaten up, and there remains almost nothing, except the leading principles, which is not by somebody or other in the Church doubted or disbelieved. And yet still it is called the Church's Confession, and is bound round the neck of every student at license, and every preacher at ordination—all of whom, whether they have read it or not (and many of them, I have heard, have not), are called on to say that they believe it. I think a new question should be inserted in our formula of license—"Have you read the Confession of Faith?" Again, I hold that these documents should be periodically revised—an opinion in which I am delighted to have the support not only of Dr. Peddie, but of the late Dr. John Dick of Glasgow—periodically revised, in order to fold round, if possible, the results of advancing theological thought and Scripture criticism, and to represent not simply the beliefs of the past, but those of the present. I can assure the Presbytery that, had I any deep quarrel with the Standards of our body—did I doubt, for instance, the Divinity of Christ—I should not remain a day in the Communion of the United Presbyterian Church, or in the society of the Dundee Presbytery. But why, it has been often asked—why have you not proposed an overture to the Synod to get these errors rectified, and that revision you talk of begun? I have various answers to this question. First, I am not a man for making or supporting overtures. That is not my *forte*. I leave that to such thoroughly practical men as my friend Mr. Muir. Secondly, I might answer the question by asking another—Why did Dr. Peddie not go on with his overture? He is a much older man than I am. He enjoys, what I am sorry to say I scarcely seem to do, the confidence of the Supreme Court of the Church, and years ago signified publicly his dissatisfaction so far with the Confession and his intention to introduce an overture. Why did he not do it? Thirdly, I did not think that, even had I been desirous of overturning the Church, there was up to this time much chance of the overture succeeding. Had it gone up to the Synod, some would have said, like Dr. Bruce, "It is too soon;" others would have added, "It will disturb the Union negotiations;" and a third party might have even said, like Dr. Thomson, "Mr. Gilfillan is here standing alone—it is a crotchet he has got; and are we to aid him in running his crotchet, like a harpoon, into the entrails of our old and venerable Confession?" Therefore I contented myself with delivering my own conscience by repeated personal protests—too strong and sweeping, no doubt; but strength is inherent in my language, and I often, like many others, am led unconsciously to exaggerate the object I wish to gain, hoping that in this way I might do some little thing to educate the public mind on the subject—a task in which, I think, I have had of late material aid from my friends in the Edinburgh Presbytery. I felt, let me say, too, that there were two courses open to me. I might have brought forward an overture, or I might have acted as I have done. Had I brought forward an overture it might have been rejected. My language in the Presbytery, however, would have become public, and have given offence in the one case as well as in the other; and so I preferred addressing the public at once. I may have been wrong in this, but I submit that that is very much a matter of opinion; and if wrong, I regret it. I have now said all that I think was necessary for apology, for explanation, or for defence; and I cast myself with entire confidence on my brethren of the Dundee Presbytery. It were insulting them to suppose that they will be moved in their path of duty by any such motive as fear, whether of my humble self, who regard them with every proper degree of respect and deference, or of the Edinburgh Presbytery, who have little reason to boast of their position in the case, and have laid themselves open to somewhat sharp rebuke; or of any other threatened interference of distant parties, in a matter with which they have little concern, and which this Court is perfectly competent to manage for itself, and will manage, I know, with a due regard at once to my interests and to those of the Church at large. (Mr. Gilfillan concluded amid loud applause.)

After considerable discussion, the following motion was put to the meeting, and thereafter declared by the Moderator, amid loud applause, to be the judgment of the Presbytery:—"That, whereas Mr. Gilfillan has narrowed his objections to the three points specified in his statement before the Presbytery to-day, which are of subordinate importance, and may be deemed matters of doubtful disputation; whereas Mr. Gilfillan has expressed his regret for the occasional use of unguarded language, and has promised to avoid similar words in future, the Presbytery find no cause for further procedure meanwhile in this case, and resolve accordingly."—*Scotsman.*

MR EMANUEL DEUTSCH ON JUDAISM.

On Feb. 18, under the auspices of the Philosophical Institution, Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, of the British Museum, delivered a second lecture in Queen Street Hall, Edinburgh, on "The Work of Judaism." There was a good attendance.

Mr. Deutsch said that in his previous lecture he attempted to draw the outlines of the development, from most mysterious and obscure beginnings, of the great spiritual commonwealth as it existed in Judea at the birth of Christianity. To give a full account of all the features and movements within it at the juncture which preceded the destruction of the Temple was not in his power; but he might say something about the priests and Pharisees of the period, and about the education and science. Of the Pharisees, his audience might have heard lately that they were not all as bad as had been fondly and popularly imagined. The Talmud considered only him a real and true Pharisee who did the will of his Father in Heaven because he loved Him, and threw its most bitter arrows upon the black sheep who traded upon the name. Of the priests, we knew that their relation to the pharisees in those days was not quite as friendly as it might have been. In fact, it would almost seem as if the great cry of separation of Church and State had then resounded for the first time. At the very beginning, when Moses constituted his brother's family the receivers of the people's free gifts and their ministering messengers (not mediators) to God, it had been said to all Israel, "And ye shall be unto me a nation of priests, and a holy people." But there came a time when the priests were not satisfied with their hallowed position only. They wanted power—they wanted wealth. The Scripture said that they must not possess any property in the land, yet that law had been broken over and over again. The desire to be a caste of exalted power and influence, like the priests of other nations of antiquity, such as the Egyptians were, was too strong. This tendency, which begot the early revolt quelled by Moses, was nourished and cherished in later times by some of the kings, and the institution known as that of the Anointing Priest arose. The encroaching tendency had been fiercely combated by prophet after prophet, but, it appeared, in vain. With the return from Babylon, their position was circumscribed within the narrowest limits. Yet very soon—especially favoured by the Syrian wars—the priesthood rose again, and higher than it ever had been; rose and encroached until a strong reaction against them set in. He believed, however, that certain bitter statements in the Talmud about some high priestly families must not be taken in their grim, literal sense. He did not believe that the revolutionary pharisaic cry was directed against the priests as individuals; nor did he believe that the pharisees exclusively represented the democratic power of the people, who had no rank, no wealth, no birth, but intellect, knowledge, and a courage and perseverance not to be broken by any resistance, whilst the priests represented the stern embodiment of the *non possumus*. He refused to believe that they were a rapacious, fanatical, ignorant body, whose counter cry was no progress, no education, no knowledge, but tithes, taxes, sacrifices, and donations. He thought it was the high priests of the latest days of Jerusalem against whom the pharisees chiefly directed their attacks—against those who sold the people to foreign powers. How was it, asked the Talmud, that in former days the high priests lived to a happy ripe old age, whilst now they did not finish their one office-year? This was the answer—because they bought their holy office for money. He did not think that the pharisees hated the priests as such. They revered their holy office as a God-given institution; but those individual priests who seemed to have sunk down into a mere body of ignorant functionaries they despised. These pharisees, in view of all the clouds that were gathering around the Jewish commonwealth, had one cry, and that cry was education—education for all, the highest and the lowest—education, the holiest of duties, better than all the sacrifices and all the temples in the world. From one end of the Talmud to the other there resounded but one echo—"Teach, learn; learn, teach." If hallowed institutions must go down before that cry, down let them go; they were not worth the keeping. (Applause.) Long before the enemy approached from without to burst the shell of the Jewish nationality, so that the Jews might be scattered to the ends of the earth, the pharisees had undermined the most cherished and ancient institutions, which they foresaw could not last through the storm that was coming upon them—undermined, or rather transplanted them into the people's own houses and hearts—the priesthood, the sacrifices, the Temple itself. That class of priests, they said, should pass away, and become a shadow, and every man in Israel should be a priest himself; sacrifices should no longer burn, but prayer should atone for all sins; and every man's house should be a sanctuary, and his table an altar. (Applause.) He had spoken of education. There was a curious notice found in the Talmud. "Blessed be the man who made education, even for little children, compulsory." (Applause and laughter.) Schools flourished throughout the length and breadth of the land from the return from exile. The pharisaic efforts had always been directed to this one aim. Regular commissions of examiners went through the land to look into the working of the schools. How minute the provisions for public education were might be gleaned from a few items. In the primary schools, five-and-twenty children were to have one teacher. One master and one assistant were appointed to a hamlet with forty school children. The schools themselves were not to be at too great a distance for the children, nor were they to be situated in crowded streets. The way to them must not lead over bridges, or places dangerous of access for the little scholars. Six years was the age at which a boy was first to be sent to school, after having been prepared by his father, who from the lad's fifth year began to read the Bible with him. The relations between masters and pupils were expressed in these words, "Be the fear of thy master great upon thee, even as the fear of heaven; and be the honour of thy pupil unto thee like thine own." Apart from religion, which in those days was almost identical with national literature, it was chiefly the study of languages which was held in high esteem. But the one language of all—the crown and flower of perfection—the only one, it was said, fit for hymns and songs—the one in which there was no blemish anywhere—was Greek. (Applause.) The terms in which that tongue was spoken of were simply transcendental. In seventy tongues, it was said, had God given his Word on Sinai; but only one was fit that it should be translated into, and that was Greek. As to the sciences as studied in the time he was speaking of, medicine, mathematics, and jurisprudence were shown in most. The verse of Isaiah, "They do not behold the works of God, and His handiwork do they not contemplate," was referred to those who did not care for natural science. Need he say what the Talmud was never tired of repeating?—that the only aim and object of learning was doing—(applause)—the practising of all good knowledge; and that humility was the legitimate outcome of real study. (Applause.) He now came to the ethical teaching of the Talmud, as embodied in the Haggadah, that flower of romance which grew between the rugged boulders of the law—romance, poetry, of its own strange kind, in the most catholic, most eastern sense—parable, tale, allegory, saga, gnome. Its elements were taken from heaven and earth, but chiefly, and most lovingly, from the human heart and from Scripture. Every verse, every word, became, as it were, a golden nail, upon which it hung its gorgeous tapestries. (Applause.) As the fundamental law of all human and social economy, the Talmud taught the utter and absolute equality of man. Man was created alone, it said, lest one might say to the other, "I am of better stock; my parents were before yours"—(laughter)—though, at the same time, it reminded him that he was created last, that even the gnat was of more ancient lineage. (Applause and laughter.) Religion, it said, was not a thing of dogma, or creed, or faith merely, but of active goodness. (Applause.) It set its face strongly against proselytism; it indicated high reverence for old age, even in its feeblest state. That grave question of humanity—Why did the righteous suffer and the ungodly flourish?—did not escape the Talmud. Hear its answer. A rich man asked his friends to a feast. As they approached the house they saw dogs coming out of the kitchen, carrying savoury pieces of meat in their mouths, which they had stolen from the cook. If, said the friends, these dogs have such precious bits in their mouths, what must be reserved for the guests? (Applause.) Bull fights, and all other cruel animal sports, were prohibited by the Talmud. Nothing existed without its uses and purposes, and in everything lay hidden some lesson. (Applause.) The Talmud had not words enough to impress man with the absolute necessity of marrying. (Laughter.) Polygamy, allowed in the Old Testament, was practically abrogated in it; and divorce, allowed in Scripture, was made a thing of such difficulty that it became rarer and rarer. In quaint manner, the Talmud at times treated historical characters allegorically, and made them the framework of a special moral. In short there was not a page of the work which did not contain fine, subtle, and tender remarks. What he had said formed but one drop out of its vast ocean—that ocean with its leviathans and its pearls, its wrecks of golden argosies and its forlorn bells that sent up their dreamy sounds ever and anon, while the fisherman, bent upon his oars, started and listened, and the tears came into his eyes. (Applause.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA ON ECLECTICISM.

The thirteenth anniversary meeting of the Family Literary Club was held at Calcutta on Friday, 4th March, when the Lord Bishop delivered a lecture on "Eclecticism."

Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I., was in the chair.

The lecturer said that the subject which he had chosen for his discourse was the records of the past. They were full of instruction, and very useful. If any one had a desire to serve his country—if any one wished to push himself forward towards the goal—it was plain that he must not forget the records of the past, which would partly be a warning to him and partly an encouragement, and he would have to turn them to good account. He (the lecturer) said he would first draw the attention of his hearers to the school of thought called Eclectic among the ancients, and then apply the moral to present circumstances. He would ask them to accompany him to the Roman fleet voyaging over the Mediterranean Sea. The Roman Emperor is on board one of the vessels, intending to visit his extensive dominions. That emperor is Adrian, a very inquisitive man, and one who looked very closely into everything; but the lecturer could not say whether the knowledge he so gained he turned to good account. He was in one sense an Eclectic. At Rome he would worship the gods of his own city, and see that other men did so; but when he went to Greece, he laughed and sneered at the gods of the Romans. He was, however, very diligent to acquire a superficial knowledge of his dominions. He was at this time on board one of his own vessels, and was going to the second city in his realm—to Alexandria, the birth-place of Eclecticism. Alexandria was at one time a very famous and beautiful city. If any one came from England by the overland route, he would see afar off, before landing in Egypt, a pillar called Pompey's Pillar. He would also come across other scattered and broken remains of buildings, which would bear testimony to the grandeur of ancient Alexandria. He would suppose now that Adrian has landed. Before him lies a magnificent city. It is lined with rich relics of all the grandeur of the Pharaohnic times. This street before him is the finest in the world. There is the magnificent palace of the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt, containing the wealth of Egypt. The harbours are full of ships, probably assembled there to greet the Emperor's landing. There are corn-ships and others which carry on the vast internal commerce of Rome. There is also the Temple of Serapis, reckoned only to be second to his Roman Capitol. Adrian passes along the streets, and the people keep saluting him. They flatter and adore him, but only to scoff and speak ill of him when he leaves them. He goes to examine the museum. It has a menagerie and a library, and is called the Serapeum. There are treasures in it (700,000 volumes) which have been gathered for many generations. The population of Alexandria is very Eclectic. Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great, and he introduced into it many learned Greeks, and also planted a colony of Jews there. There were the Egyptians there, remnants of that race once mighty and powerful, but afterwards abased, and brought low, in accordance with the prophecies of scripture. In the university were people from every part of the then known world, who had assembled there to study. The population of Alexandria at that time was about 600,005 inhabitants. They did not bear a very high character. Adrian characterizes them in his letter as worshippers indifferently of God—but above all of gain.

All these facts come to us as records of the past. Adrian probably libels the men of Alexandria. It was not likely that the Eclectics would be altogether what such men as Adrian describes. Alexandria was the birth-place of Eclecticism. The museum is full of students, who were very distinguished for their learning and a desire to acquire knowledge, and were the galaxy of human intellect at that time. There were grammarians, poets, geographers, geometricians, doctors, anatomists, and men excelling in all the sciences. A great intellectual movement was going on amongst them. People from every part of the then known world assembled in that famous university. The people round about them were violent and turbulent, but active and diligent in commercial pursuits. But the students are in the museum. In it we must look for that school which is the subject of this lecture. Those who belong to this school are deeply engaged in meditations on the destiny of man. There are higher objects than those of science. It is in those higher studies that they are Eclectic. For what is Eclecticism? It is to make distinctions—to pick a little here, gather a little there. Ammonius Sachus was the first of the Eclectics. It is true that Philo, Plutarch, and Apollonius of Tyna were in some sense Eclectics, but it was in Alexandria that Eclecticism proper had its birth. If we trace briefly the fragmentary history of these men, we will find that their whole life had a singularly scientific order. They were very serious, and tried to find out that God whom they had felt within their souls. They studied Plato and other Greek philosophers. They then went to the East to gather knowledge, and there can be no doubt that they had imbibed many of their notions from the Persians. They also came to India. At that time Buddhism, as is evident from the records of Asoka and the travels of the two Chinese pilgrims, was prevalent there. In fact they went to every part of the world—anxious enquirers after knowledge. They studied philosophy at Athens and Rome, where they came in contact with the ablest men of the pagan world; and not satisfied with what they learnt, they went to the East. Now, the question is—why did they become Eclectics? There were many systems of religion then—pagan idolatry, the philosophy of Greece, the philosophy of the Stoics and the Epicureans in Rome, &c.; but these had not so much influence with them as the more ancient Grecian theories. They studied the Jewish scriptures with Jews such as Philo. Then, again, Christianity was at their door with such men as Pantænus, Clement, Origen. There were Christian men of great learning and thought, diligent students of not only their own books, but also of those of the heathen philosophy. These Eclectics looked to one philosophy and then to another, to one religion and then to another, and selected what they liked best from each. They would look into Plato and then into Aristotle, and say—"We will join the choicest fragments the best way we can; we will look into the Jewish religion, and we will take from it what we like. Then we will look into Christianity. It has fine ideas and noble thoughts. We will take them, but not give ourselves over to it. What is most attractive amongst the barbarian theories we will take, but not give ourselves to them. We will select truths here and there. We will reject the dogmas or the commandments—the husk and the chaff." They trusted to their own wisdom and intuitive learning. When they came into collision with Christianity, they became Eclectics. They were, however, very much wanting in originality of thought and purpose. Thus they fastidiously wandered over every religious field, choosing and rejecting with impartial equanimity. Even the Gnostics, who were mingled with them, took many of their ideas from Christianity. They were also Eclectics. They chose ideas here and there, and spun them into very elaborate theses, according to their knowledge or to their imagined inspiration. Thus, in opposition to those strange theories so like those of Buddhist and Brahmin, they had pretensions to prophetic power, and were very superstitious. They refused to submit to revealed truth, as revealed by God himself. They revolted from this. Priding themselves in this prophetic power, they looked down upon the vulgar. They wished to form, as it were, an aristocratic religion, in which no one could join but the learned and the great. They were like the Brahmins of this country. They held that the highest form of truth was not made for the multitude, but the learned. What was the state of society in these electic times, and what resulted from Electicism? Pretension to the highest spiritual often co-exists with the lowest moral degradation. Eclectic philosophers need not trouble themselves much about consequences. When worshipping an idol, they would say that they are not worshipping the idol, but the power through it. To excuse ourselves from the more serious demand which Truth makes upon us is very dangerous. Their intellectual height would enable men to excuse themselves in grievous inconsistencies. How, then, would the Eclectics deal with Christianity? Look at the arguments of Ulsus, not improbably an actual Eclectic. (1.) He scoffs at the idea of the grandeur of man, at the notion that the world is made for him, and that the heavenly bodies are poor in comparison with the immortal soul. (2.) He says Christianity invites only the weak and ignorant. (3.) The scoffer objects to the manifold divisions in Christianity. But he did not bear in mind that this division in the Christian Church is the fulfilment of Christ's prophecy. He made light of this prophecy, and said it was no solution to the division. He ridicules the announcement of new life and conversion. He says it is impossible to alter one who is habituated to sin. Such were the objections of Ulsus and of the Eclectics—such the arguments which they brought against the revelation of God when it was pressed upon them. The Christains, on the contrary, submitted to a revelation from without, and thus received it in its living power into their hearts, and brought forth its fruits in their works. They submitted to Baptism. They definitely joined the Church of God. They attained to true human grandeur in Christ. They believed in their new birth. They knew that they were born again. Eclecticism thus had no power or life in it. Eclecticism thus gradually melted away. It lasted about 200 or 250 years; and that truth which was rejected and dishonoured by them is now honoured by us; and that Church which was looked down upon is now flourishing. We follow the commandment of God in bringing others to the knowledge of the true light, in telling them to believe, and give up their sins. The Brahmo Somaj religion, which has of late sprung up in India, is very much like Eclecticism of old. The Somaj takes a little out of the Bible, a little out of the Vedas, a little out of the Puranas, &c. He (the lecturer) was very much afraid that Infidelity, in the form of a scientific Pantheism, as E. Burnouf foretold, may become the dominant principle among the people of this land. There is no strong light, no living power in the Brahmo Somaj. There is a feebleness about it—a want of resolution and strength. Their traditions—in requiring them to accept a definite external revelation, to be new-born, and made new men through it—subject them to this danger. He liked the Hindoos, and was conscious of their abilities, but still he would say that they were very backward in receiving the truth—wanting in moral courage—and that was what made Eclecticism favourable to them. Many who have studied the course of thought, and the progress of civilization, say that Pantheism is the result of knowledge and civilization in this country. Knowledge and civilization sometimes may tend to Eclecticism. And he saw it among them. In Europe, Eclecticism is fed by unbelief, and sometimes increased by civilization and learning. It is a scientific suicide of the soul of man. They must not be angry with missionaries for trying to speak to them, and lead them to the truth. They must listen attentively to what they say, and weigh it in their minds. If they did this, he had not the least doubt but that they would cast off the shackles of superstition and doubt, and gladly embrace the truth. Then, indeed, may the East and the West join hand in hand, and look to that haven of rest beyond the grave. The day of the revelation of all secrets is coming. It is nigh at hand, and life is short; therefore, the one concern of a man should be to look to the welfare of his soul. With an earnest solicitation to the audience to search the truth and join the Church of God, the lecture concluded.

GOOD TASTE.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 19.)

An aphorism has been for some time going about the world—which, like most other aphorisms, is palpably false, or, we should rather say, palpably incomplete—asserting the impropriety of disputing about tastes. It has of course a superficial plausibility, or it would not have attained so extensive a currency. When one person says "I like my meat half raw," and another says "I like mine roasted to a rag," there is apparently no further room for argument. Each controversialist relies upon the testimony of his own palate, and of that testimony no one, by the necessity of the case, can be a sufficient judge except himself. Yet the doctrine inferred is in open conflict with our daily experience. Civilized beings are, as a rule, rather unwilling to talk at great length about such strictly sensual pleasures as those of eating and drinking. Yet in certain places where the instincts of the male animal are not kept in check by the refining influences of feminine society—such, for example, as regimental messes, college-halls, and club coffee-rooms—there are few topics discussed with more eagerness than the merits of wines and cookery. According to the popular doctrine such discussions ought to come to a speedy termination. When one man has confessed that he likes public-house port, black and sweet and strong and capable of producing intoxication at a minimum of time and expenditure, and another has asserted his possession of more refined tastes, there should be no more to be said. The final appeal has been made, and there is no way of bringing the question again into court. Experience, however, shows that few men, even of most undoubted moral courage, will dare to make such an assertion as we have just mentioned. Most men would be far more willing to admit that they were religious or political heretics than to confess to a perverted taste in regard to wine, and would be almost as willing to admit that they were inclined to some moral depravity. It is a fact, therefore, that even in such matters—where, as one might have thought, the influence of authority would be reduced to a minimum, and the competence of each man's own consciousness unreservedly admitted—there is a body of accepted doctrine, and that there are great varieties of skill and judgment as in questions which by common consent are capable of being brought to some decisive test. In fact, we might with some degree of plausibility reverse the ordinary doctrine. We might say that matters of taste are precisely those on which any amount of discussion may fairly take place. There is not much use in arguing a mathematical question; because one man is absolutely right and another is absolutely wrong, and the decision between them must depend not, properly speaking, upon argument, but upon unravelling some confusion of ideas. But where taste is in some way involved, there is always room for comparing a great variety of views, and for turning a subject about in different lights until its true bearings become evident.

The logic of the question is worth a little examination, because it applies to matters of much more importance than those in which the sense of taste, in its literal acceptation, is principally concerned. In most discussions about art, for example, we are met by a similar perplexity. One man likes Raffaelle, another has a distinct preference for Hogarth; is it a matter of right or wrong, or is it a perfectly open question, to be settled ultimately by counting heads? Most people would revolt from the last conclusion, and yet they have a certain difficulty in seeing their way to the first. We may talk about the eternal and immutable principles of the beautiful, and declare that a failure to perceive them indicates sheer stupidity and bluntness of the perceptive faculties. But then the difficulty occurs which presents itself in discussions about morality. The assertion that certain principles are everlastingly true is very convenient, and would save much trouble if it were accepted. But does it mean more than that the man who makes the assertion is right, and that his adversary is wrong? When we apply it to questions, if there are any such questions, on which we are all agreed, it is superfluous. When we apply it to disputed questions, the very fact that there is a dispute is a sufficient answer. We are all agreed that it is wrong to commit murder; and therefore, for practical purposes, it does not much matter whether we know that it is wrong by a direct intuition or by a process of observation and reasoning. But when we come to a more doubtful point, such as the comparative merits of an ascetic or a utilitarian school of morality, our intuitions do not help us out, because they appear to tell us opposite directions. This is the case in most matters of art; one man's consciousness tells him that a certain picture is beautiful, and another man's that it is ugly; which is right, and who is to be the judge? There is not even a claimant to infallibility upon such matters, and apparently we are landed in a hopeless and diametrical contradiction of opinion. Yet, if we give up these everlasting and intuitive principles, we apparently come to the equally awkward conclusion that every man is his own Pope, or, in other words, that there is no right or wrong in the matter. The admirer of Mozart is on the same level with the admirer of the popular melodies of the music-halls, and all that can be said is that anything which pleases anybody is so far good, and the more people it pleases the better. We have at best the old doctrine of the greatest happiness of the greatest number, which would apparently sanction any art, however vulgar and offensive the most cultivated people may conceive it to be, simply on the ground of its popularity.

The escape from this dilemma is however tolerably plain, and it may clear up the argument as to the real meaning of the aphorism about tastes. Let us take, for example, the case in which individual taste appears to have the most indisputable supremacy. One man, to take our original illustration, likes his meat underdone, whilst another prefers that it should be roasted to the verge of burning. Is it impossible to get behind these simple assertions? Must we remain for ever in a state of absolute indecision, and admit that the Greenlander who likes to bolt large goblets of raw blubber is as good a judge as the most refined of Parisian artists. In one sense, of course, there is nothing shocking about this conclusion. One thing may be suitable to a savage within hail of the north Pole and quite a different thing to a gentleman who boasts that he is at the focus of modern civilization. But if the Parisian were suddenly to take to raw blubber, we should pronounce him to be wrong with as much confidence as if he were to declare that he would give up washing, or to proclaim the propriety of infanticide. On what grounds, then, should we be entitled to base our decision, and will they help us in determining more delicate questions, such as the exact number of minutes during which a given piece of meat should be exposed to the fire? The most obvious condition is that we should prefer that taste which is most conducive to health. A gentleman who should take to gorging blubber in modern Paris would speedily become offensive both to himself and others, though he might be an ornament to Esquimaux society. This, however, takes us but a very little way. The controversies which actually occur require a far more delicate test for their satisfactory decision. We may say that nobody should drink enough champagne to interfere with his digestive faculties, but that will not enable us to decide whether the lover of sweet or of dry champagne is on the whole in the right. The next remark therefore must be, that, with certain qualifications, the man who has the greatest powers of discrimination deserves the greatest respect. In practice there is so much imposition in such matters that it is hard to decide accurately between the claims of rival judges; but we may assume that there is in fact an enormous difference between the delicacy of different palates; and that whereas some beings in human form are unable to distinguish between port of 1820 and of 1860, there are others that rival Sancho Panza's kinsmen, and could detect the taste of leather and iron from the key and thong which had been dropped into the cask some years previously. It must be admitted that, as a rule, the judgment of the man who has the most delicate instrument for detecting infinitesimal variations of flavour should receive the greatest weight, as we should think most of the musician who had the finest ear for minute variations of sound. The pleasure which can be derived from any object of the senses is generally in proportion to the acuteness with which they can judge of its precise qualities; to every increase in capacity there must correspond an increased number of gratifications, though it may possibly be urged that in some cases a sense might be so morbidly acute as to give more pain than pleasure, or might be developed at the expense of others. The savage, for example, pays for the keenness of his vision by an obtuseness of the intellectual powers, and a man may become too exclusively a machine for detecting culinary qualities, and suffer a certain atrophy of the rest of his physical, to say nothing of his intellectual and moral, faculties. We will not, however, pursue this investigation, which would require many delicate qualifications of the argument. For the present purpose we must assume that the palate is the most important. If we imagine a dispute between two men of equal powers of discrimination, how are we to reach a decision? Suppose that one of them prefers a sweeter wine than his rival, is there any mode of judging between them? The difficulty is undoubtedly great, and it is on account of its greatness that different fashions become prevalent at different times in an apparently arbitrary manner. It is easier to decide, that is, in accordance with common practice, than to go profoundly into the merits of the question. And perhaps in matters of eating and drinking it is as well that a speedy decision should be thus attainable. There is, however, a principle applicable to the case, when it is worth seeking for an application. There is a certain correlation between the various pleasures of men which may ultimately bring what are apparently questions of mere physical taste before a higher tribunal. A savage, we may presume, likes his meat as raw as possible; the meat undergoes a greater change in proportion to the increase of civilization; and we may therefore presume that it should be modified in order to avoid shocking the delicacy generated by the existing stage of refinement, and yet not so as to destroy the variety of flavour which a cultivated palate is capable of appreciating. Or, to take a more definite example, there was a certain analogy, and probably a very close one, between the powerful port wine which supported the legal penetration of a past generation of Chancellors and Judges, and the thinner and more delicate fluids in favour with their successors. The obvious connexion between national character and national dishes is too obvious to be pointed out, but it may be assumed that a certain reaction exists, so that by improving the British beefsteak we might insensibly elevate the British character. We admit that arguments of this order are of difficult application, and that there are wide limits of uncertainty within which differences of individual taste may fairly oscilate. But that only amounts to saying that there are a great many dishes which [illegible] without moral turpitude, and that there are many points on which differences of taste and character may co-exist with great advantage to the country.

The conclusion, then, is that even in questions of eating and drinking careful observation would lead us to the opinion that they are intimately connected with various social and moral principles, and there is consequently abundant room for legitimate argument. As a rule, in matters of such refinement we have to judge rather by instinct than by the coarser logical methods; yet the instinct itself is not an ultimate fact, but, like moral instincts, a matter for historical and scientific inquiry. The disputes may have to be decided in the last resort by the ordinary methods of inductive observation. Of course we must finally come to certain axioms, as in every kind of scientific inquiry. What they are, and how their validity is to be established, is a question for psychologists; but as a matter of fact they are axioms in which every one believes, though why he believes, and how they bear upon any given problem, may be matter for discussion. And further, what we have said in reference to beefsteaks and wine is equally applicable, with certain modifications, to paintings, music, and poetry; though we have preferred to take the case in which the supremacy of individual taste is at first sight the most unquestionable.

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1745 The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

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1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
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518 Head Quarters (s), Carpenter—W. Nicol & Co.

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1288 Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

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850 Lammershagen, Georgensen—Knoop & Co.

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594 Auriga, Ronaldson—W. Nicol & Co.
494 Loochoo, Beal—Finlay, Scott & Co.

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748 Art Union, Mardon—Blackwell & Co.
543 Reunion, Fermand—E. Baudry.

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391 Aguia, Santos.

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950 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.

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995 Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.
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1401 Cordillera, Berry—Ewart, Latham & Co.
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1593 Hoghton Tower, Murray—Finlay, Scott & Co.
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632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.
1108 Malta, Harris—The Captain.
911 Marietta, Medenich.
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662 Snowdon, Carrey.

Overland Route.

1751 Baroda (s), Parish—Mails 26th March.
1603 Behar (s), Hall—Mails 2nd April.
2200 Neera (s), Henscom—B. & B. S. S. Co.

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597 Breadalbane (s), Maxwell—Finlay, Clark & Co.
891 Bywell Castle (s), Crawford—W. Nicol & Co.
1062 Dido (s), Pinchon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
790 Fire Queen (s), Day—W. Nicol & Co.
843 Milbank (s), Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
916 Spartan (s), Redhead—Volkart Brothers.

For Newcastle N. S. W.

995 Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.

For Port Said.

661 Albatross (s), Hewett—Knoop & Co

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1266 British Consul, Raymont—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
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2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
1028 Cashmere (s), Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.
1199 City of Venice, Swan—W. Nicol & Co.
1245 Eastern Light, McFee—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Rustomjee Framjee.
694 Myaram Dyaram, Nacoda—Hurribhoy Mooteram.
1196 Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.
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For Hongkong.

312 Mary Goddard—The Captain.
1900 Travancore (s), Eastley.
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294 Bhownuggur, Fladrshud—Rahimon Allybhoy.

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962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

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1659 Dacca (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
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932 Kate Winifred, Starkey—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.

For Callao.

1109 Marathon, Davies—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

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For Muscat.

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For Galle.

776 Elizabeth Oastle, Glazer—Coupland & Co.

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Government Transports.

H. M. Dryad (s), Colomb.
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H. M. Dalhousie.
H. M. Jumna (s), Pickard.

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656 Clarendon, Davis—Pallonjee Framjee & Co.
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668 Jontson, Martanson—Volkart Brothers.
1176 Jorawur, Wingate—W Nicol & Co.
415 Liberator, Watson—Cowasjee and Manockjee.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
580 Marie, Choupat—Remington & Co.
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1443 Rothesay, Main—H. B. Touche & Co.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
1458 Royal George, Hogg—Owen & Okell.
490 Sanderson, Humfrey—Wallace & Co.
1219 Sapphire, Seiders—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
847 Talbot, Ougham—Ruttonjee Bomanjee.
334 Teesdale, Scarrow—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Creen—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1090 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen & Okell.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Break[illegible]ast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacture[illegible] have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Coc[illegible]s, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achi[illegible]ved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinar[illegible] qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect sy[illegible]stem of preparation to this finest of all species of the The[illegible]broma, they have produced an article which supersedes every [illegible] other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aro[illegible] [illegible] a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrit[illegible], distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For [illegible] invalids we could not recommend a more [illegible]greeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by [illegible] Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Origin[illegible] Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—[illegible] Brick Lane, London.

B R E A K F A S T.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—	
23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360
Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—	
Of about 23 feet long	£95
,, 30 feet long	£115
,, 37 feet long	£140
,, 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, ELEVEN NEW SPARE SAW GINS, complete, manufactured by BURGESS & KEY.—For particulars apply to

C. A. AINSLIE, Honorary Secretary,
Madras Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited), Madras.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, imported direct from Spain per steamer EBRO—
Best MALAGA RAISINS, in boxes of 21 lbs., price Rs. 10 per box
Best ALMONDS, in shells, in boxes of 26 lbs., price Rs. 13 ,,
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
12, Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay, 14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot
Mango do 2 do
Roselle do 2 do
Mango Marmalade do
Mango Fruit
Ripe Mango
Pineapple for Dessert
Mango Pickle
Lime Pickle
Cashmere Pickle
Mango Chutney.
Bengal do
Lucknow do
Madras do
Cashmere do
Curry Powder
Madras Powder
Curry Paste
Mulligatawny Paste
Tapp Sauce
Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.

An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.

A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.
A second-hand serviceable Cab Pheaton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.
A new two-wheeled Bycicle.
A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
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Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS.—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

INURANCES.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE. Established 1843.

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.
98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; 96, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON;
47, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL;
80, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.
Capital One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
DAVID HARRISON Esq., Chairman: BERNHARD LEIBERT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Barratt, Esq.
Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart. M.P.
John Chapman, Esq.
James Chadwick, Esq.
Thomas Barham Foster, Esq.
John Holiday, Esq.
James Hutchinson, Esq.
William Mallalieu, Esq.
John Napier, Esq.
Secretary—Jas. B. Northcott.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, in Foreign Countries, and the Colonies, at the usual rates.

The undersigned beg to give notice that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay to the above named Insurance Company and are now prepared to receive applications for all descriptions of Fire Insurances.

2, Apollo Street, Bombay. EDWARD BIGG & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.
KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

PRINCE ALBERT. Selections from the Prize Translation of a Poem, by "Munsookh." Cloth bound and gilt lettered ....Rs. 2 8
Ditto Ditto Paper Cover............ 2 0
Bombay, 12th March 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOME.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; to Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.
No. 1. Love Lane, Parell Road
16th November 1869.

HOMEWARD BOUND
TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
CHINA CURIOSITIES
In carved IVORY, SANDAL WOOD, or Gilt JAPAN WORK.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.
BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.
Bengal Chutni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chutni, Mulligatawni Paste;
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOONUS TYEB,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HABIT MAKER.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS.
Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c, for washing suits and Shikarring.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shir-Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.
9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridge, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED with SMALL CAPITAL in a remunerative business, a European to take the place of one compelled to return to England—would be required to travel.—Apply with references to

J. S. CLEARY, Solicitor, Forbes Street.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
FOR CARTES DE VISITE,

With solid Gilt-edged Leaves and triply-gilt Clasps, richly bound in best Turkey Morocco of a variety of handsome colours. A splendid assortment, particularly selected, and

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
FROM		
5½ by 4½ inches, carrying in each page 1, and holding in all 30 portraits, at	9 0	10 0
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11½ by 9½ inches, carrying in each page 4, and holding in all 200 portraits, at	80 0	90 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
,, JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London
BOMBAY:-
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day Saturday, the 26th inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollums, jaconets, &c.
5 bales grey shirtings 8 lbs.
20 gross watch glasses.
20 sets of China-made silver buttons.
2 dozen argand lamp moons.
Few lots of silk elastics, stereoscopic views with cases, ink powders, &c.
Few lots of furniture.
Perfumery, soaps, tooth powder, hosiery, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
1 second-hand single seated brougham.
1 strong buggy with horse and harness.
4 velocipedes.
1 self-driving pheaton with Australian horse 15 hands high.
1 Do. pheaton and several other horses.

AUCTION SALE of new OOMRAWUTTEE AKOTE COTTON.

This day Saturday, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in the jutha of Bhemjee Pragjee at Colaba, by order of Jaitha Soorjee, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Juga Latha.

25 candies of new Oomrawuttee Akote cotton.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English walnutwood and mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany square piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a remarkably light English-built sociable by Onken, a handsome high-caste Arab chesnut horse, harness, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of F. M. HYNES, Esq., Civil Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, tea set, waiter, toast rack, a set of spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing 12 pair best plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles cutlery, &c., a first-rate double-barrelled rifle in case by Westly Richard, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table for 10 persons, side board, whatnot, dining-room chairs, screens, a handsome English mahogany drawing-room suit consists of drawing-room and pier tables with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, full-backed sofas, all covered with rich crimson silk damask, handsome papier machie and gilt chairs and teapoys, chiffoniers, teapoys, a first-rate full-toned mahogany square piano, first-rate cromolithographs and engravings in gilt and maple frames, handsome vases, parian figures with glass domes and stands, handsome English iron gilt four-post bedsteads, camp cots, iron folding ditto, a handsome English mahogany dressing table with marble top and mirror attached, blackwood dressing washing tables, wardrobes, clothes and gown press, China camphorwood chest of drawers, child's English iron cots, English towel horses, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A light English-built sociable by Onken, with a powerful chestnut Arab horse and a set English plated mounted harness, complete.
A old hansom cab.
A hunting saddle with furniture and bridle.
A young Surat cow.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated glass, porcelain ware, a splendid piano, &c., at No. 36, Tank Road, Parell.

On Wednesday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. J. Williamson.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, China, Ceylon-made ebonywood and elaborately carved blackwood furniture, Elkington's best plated rich crockery and glassware, beautiful crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers, Tucker's plated single and 4 light argand lamps, magnificent pier glasses with console tables, a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, a remarkably light English-built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London, horses, choice plants, &c., at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill.

On Monday the 4th, Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, elegant rich star cut glassware, and dessert set to match by Osler, handsome green and gold and blue and gold dinner services, richly painted and gilt dessert ditto for 24 persons, Elkington's best platedware, such as a set of melon pattern dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand, ice pitcher, handsome epergne, dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles in cases, a pair of double branched candlesticks with shades, cutlery, &c., elaborately carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 8 pieces for 24 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, hatstand, elaborately carved easy, predieu and drawing-room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, tete a tete couches, a handsome centre ottoman (consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs) all covered with rich gold silk damask, magnificent arch pier glasses in rich gilt frames, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops (to match), a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons expressly made to order for Indian climate with all the latest improvements, really a fine instrument, very elegant crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers by Nask Tucker's plated single and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome rich cut double branched wall gerandoles, English oblong tables, pier and card tables, flower stands, rich Persian carpets, and rugs, English walnutwood canterbury, elaborately carved arch and partition screens with attached pier table made to order, a valuable 8 day clock by "French," a first-rate mahogany full size slate Billiard table by "Thurston," a bronze 6 light Billiard lamp by Borrouches and Watts, China easy chairs and sofa (to match) Ceylon made ebonywood chairs and sofa, lady's writing table (unique) and writing cabinet engravings in rosewood and maple frames, alabaster, solid marble, and bronze figures, handsome vases, lively group of the three Graces after Canova, four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, light bed-room chairs, richly carved dressing tables, ditto washing ditto with handsome China furniture, almiras, clothes and gown presses, toilet and cheval glasses, bookshelves, China earthen bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants in pots and tubs, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome English built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London.
A ditto grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
A ditto chesnut ditto.
A set of English plated mounted double harness.
A hunting saddle and furniture by Peat, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, from 28th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday the 12th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Dog-cart, Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.
A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, height 14-3½.
Bombay, 26th March 1870. BENNETT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.

On Wednesday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

On account and risk of Indentor Kanjee Samjee—
50 cases copper braziers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of the right for the removal of the materials of a stable a range situated at Dadysett Agiary (Fire Temple), In Re Adurjee Cooverjee, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 30th day of March 1870, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises at 3 P. M., by order of the Official Assignee, on account and risk of the above Insolvent the right of the removal of the materials of a stable or range situated at Daly Sett Agiary (Fire Temple).

Bombay, 26th March 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day Saturday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will submit to public competition, the following goods and articles at their auction rooms in Meadow Street, No. 25, opposite to the Oriental Bank, viz.:—A quantity of Lisbon, port and other wines, porcelain door plates, Hobb's brass door and chests locks, bronze lamp balls and chains, 150 dozen glass tumblers, a few bundles of gold leaves, a few jars of salted salmon, a few loaves of crystalized refined sugar, muslin gown pieces, Railway rugs, a few carboys of salad oil, panorama balls, pictures, blackwood and other furnitures, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Any carriages and horses offering.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th March 1870.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at BREACH CANDY or MAHALUXMEE ROW.—On WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of August 1868, by order of the Mortgagees, Marwadee Khooma Masing, Kustoor Masing, and Gumna Masing, trading under the Name and Firm of Khooma Masing and Company, and on account and risk of Withoo Heerojee Pinglay, Narayen Raghowjee Bhoyee, and Heeroo Raghowjee, all that piece or parcel of LAND or Fazendaree GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the Fazendar's books under No. 43, and assessed under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 47 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth or thereabout, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east, by the house of Ethul Sarekhadday, on or towards the west by the house of Bhicajee Jamajee, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Withoo Heerojee, and on or towards the south by the said Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee Row. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,
No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.
3 cases mahogany dressing glasses
3 casks glassware.
2 cases assorted toys.
1 case key rings.
10 cases superior grapes.
An invoice of superior electro-plated ware and Nickle silverware, comprising beaded, plain, Queen's, King's fancy pattern table dessert spoons and forks, tea, salt, egg, mustard and sugar spoons, sauce and soup ladles, pickle forks, fish carver in cases, butter knives, knive rest cases, juveline dessert, table, piano and chamber candlesticks with shades of different sizes, coffee sets, tea pots, waiters of different sizes, butter coolers, cruet stands of different sizes.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

This day Saturday, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by public auction, at the premises, at 3 P. M., by order of the mortgagees Hanshajee Hirajee, Jorajee Hirajee, Kerva Savajee, and Doorga Hirajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Dawoobai widow of the late Visram Soorpajee and Madoo Visram. All that piece of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Morree, near Upper Mahim, admeasuring 900 square yards or thereabouts, in the sub-district of Mazagaum, and bounded on the east by the passage, on the west by the house of Kanoo Chawan, on the south by the house of Pandoo Vytee, and on the north by the house of Bhikar Vytee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19.

Bombay, 26th March 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The sale of timber is postponed until further notice.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday the 28th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms the following:—
7 bales grey shirtings
5 ditto ditto madapollams
3 ditto ditto T cloths
2 ditto 48 yards grey T cloths
5 cases T. red diamond lappets
3 ditto ditto doria
2 ditto cotton handkerchiefs
1 ditto John Grave's prints

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE
IN SMALL LOTS

6 cases 600 pieces 20 yards 40 inch white jaconets No L 75, 85, 95, 105, 115 and 125
1 ditto 150 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch Swiss doria stripes
1 ditto 150 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch elastic books stripes
1 ditto 100 ditto 28 ditto 26 inch fine dyed cambric
4 ditto 240 ditto 20 ditto 44 inch white mull mulls, Nos. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100

An invoice of FRESH OILMANSTORES by the celebrated and well-known Purveyors CROSSE and BLACKWELL, just landed from the ship Art Union, consisting of assorted pickles, essence anchovies, white wine, malt and raspberry vinegars, French capers, Spanish olives, salad oil, Imperial and Worcester sauces, Durham mustard, tart fruits, gooseberries, assorted jams, orange marmalade, red currant jelly, Oxford sausages, maccaroni, vermicelli, American salmon in 1 lb. tins, French butter, &c &c.
An invoice of Victoria crystal glassware, consisting of wine, claret, liquor and champagne glasses, goblets, tumblers, soda-water tumblers, wine coolers, finger cups, &c.
A rosewood cottage pianoforte by T J Beswick with cover
4 casks white cochineal
By order of Cursondass Odowjee's Sons, on account of Sadilal Joravursing, the mortgagor:—
Gold chain, watch guard, breast-pins, lockets, ear-rings, bracelets, brooches, buttons, rings, &c
On account of the concerned—
32 remnants gold embroidered kincob each 2 guz in length.
The remainder of the invoice of the well-known and celebrated purveyors Batger and Co., consisting of tart fruits, orange marmalade, assorted jellies in quarts, pints and half-pints, half-pint assorted sauces, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A second-hand serviceable dog-car with a powerful quiet horse and plated mounted harness

AUCTION SALE of most costly and artistically carved blackwood and ebony, &c., &c., household furniture, silver and platedware, mostly Elkington's rich glass and crockery ware, chandeliers, candelabras, argand lamps, pier glasses, marble and alabaster statues, vases and flower-pots, paintings and engravings, carriages and horses, as well as a variety of nice articles, together with a valuable collection of singing and other birds, and a lot of choice and rare plants, garden furniture and fountains, &c., &c., at Bungalow No. 302, Middle Colaba.

On Tuesday, the 29th instant, and the day following at 12 o'clock in the noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on account of the concerned at Bungalow No. 302 Middle Colaba, the whole of the very valuable household furniture, sterling silver, platedware, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., now in the occupancy of M. P. Tuback, Esq., the same consisting of sterling silver dish covers, cruet frames, salt cellars, mustard pots, candlesticks, sets of spoons and forks and knives, and a lot of other things, plated ware consisting of a set of dish covers with a substantial case for the same, knives, spoons, and forks, dessert knives and forks, cruet frames, candlesticks with three lights epergne, tea and coffee seasoned salvers of different sizes, venison dish, salt cellars, mustard pots, &c., &c., richly and artistically carved open worked best seasoned blackwood and ebony furniture such as drawing room couches and chairs, chiffoniers, pier and side tables, round tables with white marble tops, Ebony chairs, screens of the very best make and carving easy chairs lined with velvet, whatnots, hatstands, carpets, best English made pier glasses, an eight light chandelier by Green and Niver, double and single light hanging and table argand lamps, candelabras, &c., together with a first rate telescope, dining table and chairs for 18 persons, a large English-made sideboard with marble top and pier glasses to its back, blackwood side board, dumb waiter and a set of six blackwood cupboards all to match made of the best wood and fitted with Chubb's locks for keeping silver plated glassware &c., &c., China sugar jars on ebony stands, iron and brass bedsteads, mahogany and a large sized Chubb's fire-proof safe on a substantial blackwood stand, walnutwood presses with plate glass, washing stands, dressing and cheval glass, marble and alabaster vases, marble statues of the Prince and Princess of Wales on marble pedestals as well as of the late Duke of Wellington, flower vases and pots as well as a pair of marble lions and a pair of marble dogs, valuable paintings and engravings, &c. An English made walnutwood writing table with Chubb's lock, a full sized copying machine on a mahogany stand with three drawers supported on iron legs, a singing bird on stand, choice Bohemian glass and porcelain vases, iron benches for the garden, iron flower stands and pots of sizes, wooden tubs and China English and country made flower pots with very rare and choice plants, an iron fountain and a garden water engine and a pair of iron arches together with a galvanised iron ditto together with iron lamp post fitted with very handsome garden lanterns, wooden fencings, iron pipes for Vehar water together with tanks for collecting water and a lot of garden tiles and a brougham, a shigram and buggy with three horses and harnesses and a lot of sundry articles.

N.B.—Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

MOST VALUABLE LAND at BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE the BYCULLA CLUB.

AUCTION SALE.

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

On Wednesday, the 6th day of April next, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will submit to public auction—all that valuable tract of land having an extensive frontage on the Bellasis road and facing the Byculla Club premises, lately the property of Henry Rogers, Esq., and containing an area of 21,250 square yards or thereabouts.

The land will first be put up in two lots as follows.

LOT 1.

Containing an area of 13,432 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by the Chemical establishment lately the property of Mr. Rogers but now occupied by the Medical Stores Department of Government, on or towards the east by a road leading from the Bellasis Road to the said property of Government over which there is a right of way to the property comprised in lot 1, and on or towards the west by Lot 2 next described and which lands were formerly numbered 23 but are now entered under No. 70 in the Collector's Books.

LOT 2.

Containing an area of 7,818 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the south by property now or late of Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, on or towards the east by lot No. 1, already described, and on or towards the west by a new road lately constructed by the Bombay Municipality and which lands were formerly entered under Nos. 5, 6, and 7, and are now numbered 83, 84, and 85 by the Collector.

Should the biddings for the above lots or either of them not reach the reserved price, the said lot or lots will be bought in and again submitted to auction immediately afterwards subdivided into the following plots, namely:—

Lot 1 into plots numbered 1 containing 3,094 square yards.
2 ,, 3,586 ,,
3 ,, 3,074 ,,
4 ,, 3,678 ,,

A space being left between plots 1 and 2 for a carriage road which has been partly made and over which the purchaser of lots 1, 2, and 4, will have a right of way.

Lot 2 into plots numbered 5 containing 2,215 square yards.
6 ,, 2,830 ,,
7 ,, 2,773 ,,

each of which plots are distinctly marked off on a plan which will be produced at the sale and can be inspected at the office of the undersigned or of Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street.

N.B.—The undersigned beg special attention to the following advantages which this property possesses. It is central in position quite open to the healthy westerly breezes. Has ample road frontage and must eventually become of great value.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PONY—A handsome chesnut pony, 6 years old, strong and willing, with saddle and bridle complete, can be seen at an hour's notice, suitable for Hackney players
A good dog-cart, light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250
A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady, would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice
An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete
An unusually genteel mail phaeton, painted dark blue
TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street, very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.
WANTED to purchase a light English-built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.
Bombay, 26th March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.